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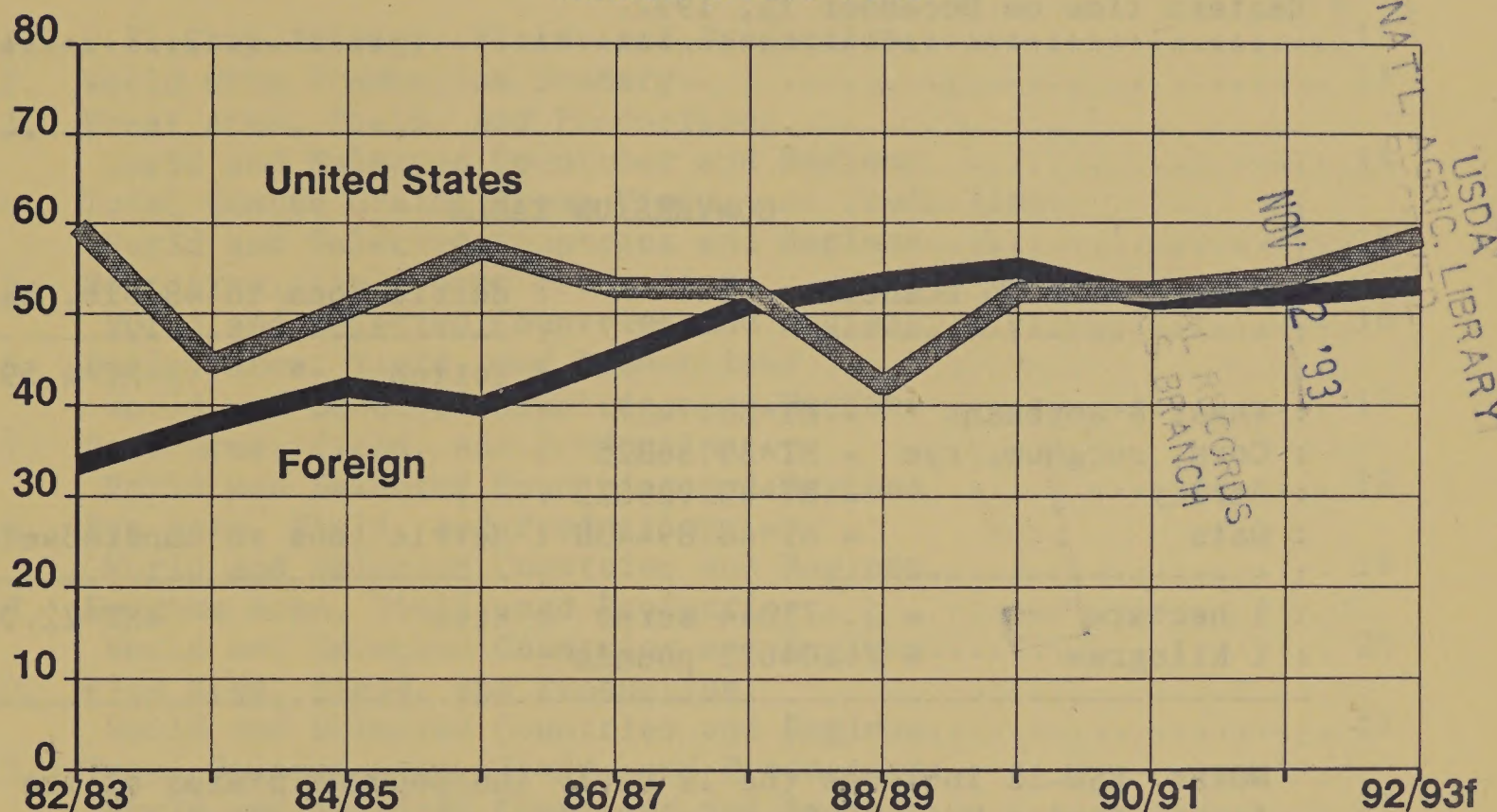
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 11-92
November 1992

World Agricultural Production

World Soybean Production

Million Metric Tons



Production Articles This Month...

World Soybean

World Dairy

World Sugar

World Wheat

Dried Fruit

Malaysian Palm Oil

FSU Historical Series

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-272), November 10, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * Eastern time on December 11, 1992. *

:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:	Metric tons to bushels	:	Metric tons to 480-lb. bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, sorghum, rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric tons to hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice = MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

November 1992

World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 553.1 million tons, up 5.0 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from the previous year. Total foreign production is estimated at 486.2 million tons, up 5.0 million or 1 percent from last month, but down slightly from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follow:

- o United States Production is estimated at 66.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 24 percent from 1991/92.
- o FSU-12 Production is estimated at 89.0 million tons, up 4.1 million or 5 percent from last month and up 23 percent from last year. Harvest results indicate a record yield in Kazakhstan and yield also is reported higher for European Russia.
- o Pakistan Production is estimated at 15.6 million tons, up 1.0 million or 7 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Favorable weather at the grain-fill stage boosted estimated production.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 13.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and up 26 percent from last year. Estimated area increased 600,000 hectares based on recent government estimates. However, yield decreased owing to drought in the northeast and excessive moisture in southern growing areas.
- o Morocco Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or 12 percent from last month, but down 68 percent from last year. Drought did not reduce yield as much as previously estimated.
- o Mexico Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 14 percent from last month and down 19 percent from last year. Area is estimated lower for spring wheat and heavy fall rains interfered with the harvest.

- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 84.0 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. Harvest results from France's northern wheat belt indicate a yield lower than anticipated.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 836.8 million tons, up 12.9 million or 2 percent from last month and up 5 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is estimated at 563.0 million tons, up 2.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is forecast at 273.8 million tons, up 10.5 million or 4 percent from last month and up 25 percent from last year. Corn production is raised 9.9 million tons to a record 237.0 million. Sorghum output is increased 0.6 million tons to 22.3 million.
- o FSU-12 Production is estimated at 88.9 million tons, up 3.2 million or 4 percent from last month and up 22 percent from last year. Higher yields for barley, oats, and rye more than offset a decline in corn. Record grain yields were reported in Kazakhstan.
- o Baltic Reps. Production is estimated at 2.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or 16 percent from last month, but down 45 percent from last year. Harvest reports indicate higher-than-previously-expected output in drought-stricken areas.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 8.1 million tons, up 0.6 million or 7 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. A prolonged cool, moist growing season lifted production prospects.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 80.5 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from last year. In Italy, exceptionally good growing conditions boosted estimated corn yield.

- o China Production is estimated at 106.9 million tons, down 2.0 million or 2 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Early summer drought in the North China Plain and a lack of irrigation water caused yield prospects to be lowered.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 349.5 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 344.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 8 percent from 1991/92. Higher estimated yield increased prospective output.
- o Japan Production is estimated at 9.7 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from last year. A recent Ministry of Agriculture survey indicated lower area and yield due to cool weather early in the season.

OILSEEDS: World oilseed production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 224.2 million tons, down 0.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up slightly from 1991/92. Foreign production for 1992/93 is forecast at 156.2 million tons, down 2.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 68.0 million tons, up 1.7 million or 3 percent from last month and up 6 percent from 1991/92.

- * Soybeans: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 112.2 million tons, up 1.7 million or 2 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean production is forecast at a record 53.2 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 59.0 million tons, up 1.6 million or 3 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Yields are forecast to be excellent in several important producing states and contribute to a record estimated national yield.

o Brazil Production is projected at 19.8 million tons, up 0.6 million or 3 percent from October and up 4 percent from 1991/92. Favorable early season weather and good soil moisture support a higher estimated planted area.

o China Production is projected at 9.7 million tons, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from October and down slightly from 1991/92. Harvested area and yield were reduced due to drought in the North China Plain, particularly in Shandong Province.

* Cottonseed: World cottonseed production for 1992/93 is projected at 33.6 million tons, down 1.8 million or 5 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 27.9 million tons, down 1.9 million or 6 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States Production is projected at 5.7 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from 1991/92.

o China Production is projected at 7.8 million tons, down 1.8 million or 18 percent from October and down 19 percent from 1991/92. Projected yield was reduced due to drought in the North China Plain and pest infestation in Shandong Province.

o FSU-12 Production is projected at 3.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from October and down 12 percent from 1991/92. Poor weather early in the growing season reduced estimated yield.

* Peanuts: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.3 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and down 1 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.3 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States Production is estimated at 2.0 million tons, down slightly from October and down 11 percent from 1991/92. Initial harvest reports indicate a slight reduction in estimated yield.

o China Production is projected at 5.3 million tons, down 0.5 million or 9 percent from October and down 16 percent from 1991/92. Projected yield was reduced due to drought in the North China Plain.

- * Sunflowerseed: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.2 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 5 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.9 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is projected at 1.3 million tons, unchanged from October, but down 19 percent from last year. Projected yield is up 5 percent from 1991/92, but area is down 23 percent.
 - o Eastern Europe Production is projected at 2.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 10 percent from October, but down 2 percent from 1991/92. Reports from Romania indicate that farmers responded favorably to government incentives to increase production, which included a bonus of two liters of oil for each 100 kilograms of sunflowerseed. While Romania's yield is projected down by 11 percent from 1991/92, area increased by an estimated 0.2 million hectares, to 570,000.
 - o EC-12 Production is projected at 4.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 5 percent from October, but up 3 percent from 1991/92. Spanish sunflowerseed is projected lower due to poor yields from late-planted sunflowers in the northern growing region.
- * Rapeseed: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 25.9 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 25.9 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is estimated at 84,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated up slightly from 1991/92.
- * Copra: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.
- * Palm Kernels: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.6 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 7 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* Palm Oil: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o Indonesia Production is projected at 3.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from October and up 15 percent from 1991/92. The increase is based on a higher estimate of harvested area.

COTTON: World cotton production for 1992/93 is projected at 87.3 million bales, down 5.2 million or 6 percent from last month and down 9 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 71.1 million bales, down 5.5 million or 7 percent from last month and down 9 percent from the record crop of last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 16.2 million bales, up 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 8 percent from last year. October weather was beneficial to crop development, especially in Texas and Arkansas, while Louisiana output declined. Record yields are expected in Arkansas and California.
- o China Production is estimated at 21.0 million bales, down 5.0 million or 19 percent from last month and down 20 percent from last year. The decline is a result of a reduction in estimated yield. The crop was adversely affected by insect infestation, drought, and late maturity.
- o FSU-12 Production is estimated at 9.9 million bales, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year. This year's crop was negatively impacted by lower-than-normal temperatures during the early stages of development, slowing maturity and lowering estimated yield.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 1.8 million bales, down 0.1 million or 5 percent from last month and down 24 percent from last year's record. Crop area was reduced based on irrigation water shortages due to below-normal reservoir levels.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION							
	Prel.	1991/92	Proj.	Prel.	1991/92	Proj.	Prel.	1991/9	1992/93 Proj.	Prel.	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	Oct.	Nov.		
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/9	1991/9	Oct.	Nov.			1990/91	1991/92	Oct.	Nov.		
All Wheat	---Million acres---			---Million acres---			---Bushels per acre---				---Million bushels---							
	77.2	69.9	72.3	69.3	57.7	62.4	39.5	34.3	39.4	39.4	2,736	1,981	2,459	2,459				
	56.9	51.1	51.1	49.9	39.4	41.9	40.7	34.8	38.3	38.3	2,031	1,373	1,607	1,607				
	20.3	18.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	20.5	36.4	33.3	41.5	41.5	706	608	852	852				
	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	27.1	24.6	29.4	29.4	10	10	12	12				
Soybeans	57.8	59.2	59.1	56.5	58.0	58.1	34.1	34.2	36.3	37.3	1,926	1,987	2,108	2,167				
Corn	74.2	76.0	79.3	67.0	68.8	72.2	118.5	108.6	123.8	129.3	7,934	7,474	8,938	9,329				
Sorghum	10.5	11.0	13.5	9.1	9.8	12.3	63.1	59.0	69.3	71.2	573	579	853	878				
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.3	56.1	55.2	62.4	62.4	422	464	456	456				
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.8	4.5	60.1	50.7	65.6	65.6	358	243	295	295				
Rice	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	5,529	5,617	5,615	5,666	156.1	154.5	166.7	168.2				
All Cotton	12.4	14.1	13.4	11.7	13.0	11.2	634	652	681	694	---Million 480-pound bales---				15.5	17.6	15.9	16.2

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries	
			United States		Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe	FSU-12	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia	South Africa		Turkey
-----Million metric tons-----																				
<u>Wheat</u>																				
1990/91	588.1	513.6	74.5	32.1	3.9	84.7	5.2	41.3	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	36.9
1991/92 prel.	542.3	488.4	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.1	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.8	3.0	10.7	2.1	16.5	40.7
1992/93 proj.																				
October	548.1	481.2	66.9	28.7	3.5	84.2	3.5	26.8	84.9	101.0	54.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	8.5	3.0	13.0	1.3	16.0	37.5
November	553.1	486.2	66.9	28.7	3.0	84.0	3.5	26.8	89.0	101.0	54.7	0.0	15.6	0.0	8.5	3.0	13.5	1.3	16.0	37.6
<u>Coarse Grains</u>																				
1990/91	819.9	589.1	230.7	24.8	18.4	84.0	13.5	51.4	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	1.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.8	8.9	9.3	82.0
1991/92 prel.	800.8	582.3	218.5	21.8	17.6	89.8	12.5	64.5	73.1	112.3	28.6	5.3	1.6	3.8	14.3	29.3	7.5	3.6	9.6	87.1
1992/93 proj.																				
October	823.9	560.7	263.2	20.8	16.8	80.1	8.8	46.0	85.7	108.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.6	12.9	25.8	7.6	8.5	9.1	85.3
November	836.8	563.0	273.8	20.8	16.8	80.5	8.7	46.0	88.9	106.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.6	12.9	25.8	8.1	8.5	9.1	85.6
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>																				
1990/91	351.2	346.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	83.9
1991/92 prel.	347.3	342.4	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.5	28.8	3.2	13.3	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	83.8
1992/93 proj.																				
October	349.7	344.4	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	84.5
November	349.5	344.2	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	84.3
<u>Total Grains 1/</u>																				
1990/91	1,759.2	1,448.8	310.3	56.9	22.5	170.3	18.7	92.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	19.4	15.4	22.0	34.3	22.3	10.6	25.5	202.8
1991/92 prel.	1,690.4	1,413.0	277.3	53.7	21.5	181.4	16.7	102.8	146.7	337.0	156.6	34.1	19.3	17.1	24.5	39.2	18.9	5.7	26.2	211.5
1992/93 proj.																				
October	1,721.7	1,386.3	335.4	49.5	20.5	165.8	12.3	72.8	172.0	339.4	161.5	35.1	19.0	16.9	21.7	35.9	21.2	9.8	25.3	207.4
November	1,739.4	1,393.4	346.0	49.5	20.0	166.0	12.2	72.8	179.3	337.4	161.5	35.1	20.0	16.9	21.7	35.9	22.3	9.8	25.3	207.6
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u>																				
1990/91	215.9	155.4	60.6	4.6	1.1	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.4	4.2	3.6	0.9	16.8	17.1	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.5
1991/92 prel.	223.0	158.7	64.3	5.8	1.2	13.3	0.7	4.2	11.5	34.2	21.2	4.3	4.7	0.8	15.2	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.7
1992/93 proj.																				
October	224.7	158.4	66.3	5.1	0.7	12.2	0.6	3.5	11.5	33.6	23.1	4.4	4.5	0.8	15.1	20.7	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.5
November	224.2	156.2	68.0	5.1	0.7	12.1	0.6	3.7	11.3	31.0	23.1	4.5	4.5	0.7	15.1	21.2	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.6
<u>Cotton</u>																				
1990/91	86.9	71.4	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1991/92 prel.	95.8	78.2	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.0	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	9.6
1992/93 proj.																				
October	92.5	76.6	15.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.3	26.0	10.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.6
November	87.3	71.1	16.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	9.9	21.0	10.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.8	0.2	2.8	9.6

-----Million 480-pound bales-----

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	231.44	221.08	220.44	220.97	2.54	2.45	2.49	2.50	588.10	542.30	548.10	553.08	4.98	0.91	10.79	1.99
United States	28.04	23.35	25.26	25.26	2.66	2.31	2.65	2.65	74.47	53.92	66.92	66.92	0.00	0.00	13.00	24.11
Total Foreign	203.40	197.73	195.18	195.71	2.53	2.47	2.47	2.48	513.63	488.38	481.19	486.17	4.98	1.04	-2.21	-0.45
Major Exporters																
EC-12	45.51	42.71	43.75	44.35	3.14	3.34	3.07	3.04	142.75	142.58	134.44	134.74	0.30	0.22	-7.84	-5.50
France	16.49	16.81	16.91	16.91	5.14	5.36	4.98	4.97	84.68	90.15	84.24	84.04	-0.20	-0.24	-6.11	-6.78
United Kingdom	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	6.46	6.65	6.35	6.31	33.60	34.60	33.00	32.80	-0.20	-0.61	-1.80	-5.20
Germany	2.05	1.99	2.00	2.00	6.83	7.29	6.85	6.85	14.00	14.50	13.70	13.70	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-5.52
Canada	2.43	2.45	2.61	2.61	6.27	6.77	5.91	5.91	15.24	16.61	15.46	15.46	0.00	0.00	-1.15	-6.92
Australia	14.10	14.16	14.04	14.04	2.28	2.26	2.04	2.04	32.10	31.95	28.70	28.70	0.00	0.00	-3.25	-10.16
Argentina	9.22	7.18	8.50	9.10	1.63	1.49	1.53	1.48	15.07	10.69	13.00	13.50	0.50	3.85	2.81	26.31
	5.70	4.55	4.30	4.30	1.91	2.15	1.98	1.98	10.90	9.80	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-1.30	-13.27
Major Importers																
China	98.46	95.43	92.60	92.69	2.59	2.35	2.45	2.49	255.37	224.60	226.48	230.76	4.27	1.89	6.16	2.74
FSU-12	30.75	30.95	30.65	30.65	3.19	3.10	3.30	3.30	98.23	96.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.21
Baltic States	47.68	45.59	45.20	45.29	2.10	1.59	1.88	1.96	100.27	72.29	84.88	88.95	4.07	4.80	16.66	23.04
Eastern Europe	0.52	0.37	0.45	0.45	3.12	3.14	1.60	1.75	1.61	1.16	0.71	0.78	0.07	9.86	-0.38	-32.76
Poland	9.76	9.87	8.05	8.05	4.23	3.88	3.32	3.32	41.26	38.26	26.75	26.75	0.00	0.00	-11.51	-30.08
Romania	2.28	2.44	2.30	2.30	3.96	3.80	3.04	3.04	9.03	9.27	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	-2.27	-24.49
Hungary	2.25	2.18	1.45	1.45	3.24	2.52	2.28	2.28	7.30	5.49	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-2.19	-39.89
Other N. Africa	1.12	1.15	0.82	0.82	5.50	5.18	4.15	4.15	6.16	5.95	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-2.55	-42.90
Morocco	5.45	5.56	5.06	5.06	1.04	1.55	0.94	0.97	5.67	8.65	4.74	4.92	0.17	3.63	-3.73	-43.13
Egypt	2.72	2.64	2.23	2.23	1.33	1.87	0.62	0.70	3.61	4.94	1.39	1.56	0.17	12.37	-3.38	-68.37
Brazil	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.78	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.29	4.48	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.63
	3.30	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.94	1.43	1.36	1.36	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign																
India	59.17	59.35	58.61	58.46	1.94	2.03	2.04	2.05	114.56	120.44	119.46	119.91	0.45	0.38	-0.52	-0.44
Turkey	23.50	23.98	23.30	23.30	2.12	2.27	2.35	2.35	49.85	54.52	54.70	54.70	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.33
Pakistan	8.75	8.80	8.80	8.80	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.82	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.03
Other W. Europe	7.85	7.91	7.80	7.79	1.84	1.84	1.87	2.00	14.43	14.57	14.60	15.60	1.00	6.85	1.04	7.11
Iran	0.94	0.79	0.76	0.74	5.56	5.24	4.69	4.76	5.20	4.14	3.55	3.51	-0.04	-0.99	-0.62	-15.09
Mexico	6.50	6.65	7.20	7.20	1.26	1.34	1.39	1.39	8.20	8.90	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	12.36
Saudi Arabia	0.95	0.88	0.85	0.73	4.11	4.20	4.12	4.14	3.90	3.70	3.50	3.00	-0.50	-14.29	-0.70	-18.92
Rep. of South Africa	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.74	5.07	5.22	5.54	5.54	3.60	3.86	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.24	6.19
Others	1.55	1.43	0.74	0.74	1.10	1.49	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.13	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.83	-39.02
	8.43	8.17	8.42	8.43	1.39	1.48	1.39	1.39	11.68	12.12	11.72	11.70	-0.01	-0.12	-0.42	-3.47

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
					Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	313.84	319.20	320.31	319.98	2.61	2.51	2.57	2.62	819.87	800.76	823.94	836.81	12.87	1.56	36.05	4.50
United States	36.38	37.34	39.15	39.15	6.34	5.85	6.72	6.99	230.74	218.47	263.23	273.77	10.54	4.00	55.30	25.31
Total Foreign	277.46	281.86	281.15	280.82	2.12	2.07	1.99	2.00	589.13	582.29	560.71	563.04	2.33	0.42	-19.25	-3.31
Major Exporters																
Canada	19.92	20.36	20.82	20.92	2.77	2.50	2.57	2.58	55.25	50.95	53.46	54.01	0.55	1.03	3.06	6.00
Argentina	7.33	6.59	6.52	6.52	3.38	3.30	3.20	3.20	24.78	21.78	20.85	20.85	0.00	0.00	-0.94	-4.30
Australia	3.24	3.80	4.13	4.13	3.33	3.76	3.11	3.11	10.77	14.29	12.86	12.86	0.00	0.00	-1.43	-9.98
Rep. of South Africa	4.12	4.51	4.76	4.86	1.65	1.66	1.59	1.67	6.78	7.47	7.57	8.12	0.55	7.26	0.65	8.77
Thailand	3.69	3.94	4.02	4.02	2.40	0.92	2.13	2.13	8.85	3.62	8.55	8.55	0.00	0.00	4.93	136.46
	1.54	1.52	1.40	1.40	2.64	2.50	2.59	2.59	4.07	3.80	3.63	3.63	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-4.47
Major Importers																
FSU-12	99.91	101.62	100.42	100.06	2.72	2.59	2.40	2.44	272.14	263.23	240.74	244.57	3.83	1.59	-18.66	-7.09
Baltic States	51.56	52.13	52.54	52.20	1.93	1.40	1.63	1.70	99.40	73.15	85.68	88.89	3.21	3.75	15.74	21.52
EC-12	1.53	1.74	1.66	1.66	2.57	2.47	1.23	1.42	3.92	4.29	2.04	2.36	0.32	15.69	-1.93	-45.01
Germany	19.24	19.12	18.50	18.57	4.37	4.70	4.33	4.34	84.02	89.84	80.11	80.51	0.40	0.50	-9.32	-10.38
France	4.39	4.11	3.96	3.96	4.95	5.51	4.85	4.85	21.73	22.61	19.22	19.22	0.00	0.00	-3.39	-15.01
Eastern Europe	3.86	4.01	4.01	4.08	5.60	6.45	6.38	6.29	21.61	25.83	25.56	25.66	0.10	0.39	-0.17	-0.68
Poland	15.90	16.58	15.69	15.69	3.23	3.89	2.93	2.93	51.36	64.45	46.01	46.01	0.00	0.00	-18.44	-28.61
Romania	6.25	6.28	5.59	5.59	3.04	2.95	2.18	2.18	18.99	18.54	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	-6.34	-34.20
Czechoslovakia	3.40	3.85	3.75	3.75	2.87	3.58	2.73	2.73	9.79	13.78	10.22	10.22	0.00	0.00	-3.55	-25.79
Mexico	1.14	1.17	1.25	1.25	4.98	4.67	3.75	3.75	5.70	5.49	4.67	4.67	0.00	0.00	-0.82	-14.86
Other W. Europe	8.25	8.84	8.99	8.99	2.23	1.99	1.86	1.86	18.36	17.63	16.75	16.75	0.00	0.00	-0.88	-4.99
Sweden	3.04	2.85	2.69	2.60	4.45	4.39	3.26	3.33	13.53	12.52	8.76	8.66	-0.10	-1.15	-3.86	-30.82
	0.93	0.89	0.84	0.84	4.50	4.15	2.86	2.81	4.17	3.69	2.41	2.37	-0.04	-1.79	-1.33	-35.93
Other Foreign																
China	157.22	159.52	159.55	159.48	1.65	1.67	1.66	1.65	260.19	266.75	265.12	263.08	-2.05	-0.77	-3.67	-1.38
India	27.01	26.98	26.44	26.44	4.13	4.16	4.12	4.04	111.69	112.28	108.94	106.94	-2.00	-1.84	-5.34	-4.76
Brazil	36.56	35.13	36.50	36.50	0.90	0.81	0.93	0.93	32.90	28.59	33.80	33.80	0.00	0.00	5.21	18.21
Turkey	13.40	14.10	13.01	13.01	1.82	2.08	1.98	1.98	24.36	29.29	25.78	25.78	0.00	0.00	-3.52	-12.00
Nigeria	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	2.10	2.17	2.05	2.05	9.34	9.65	9.15	9.15	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-5.18
Indonesia	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.86	6.32	8.05	8.20	8.20	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.86
Philippines	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.90	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.32	5.10	4.49	5.15	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.66	14.70
	59.59	62.98	62.85	62.78	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.10	65.29	69.10	68.81	68.76	-0.05	-0.07	-0.33	-0.48

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TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	127.26	130.92	132.92	132.50	3.75	3.71	3.87	3.93	477.27	485.08	514.21	520.59	6.38	1.24	35.51	7.32
United States	27.10	27.86	29.23	29.23	7.44	6.82	7.77	8.11	201.53	189.86	227.04	236.96	9.92	4.37	47.10	24.81
Total Foreign	100.17	103.06	103.69	103.28	2.75	2.86	2.77	2.75	275.74	295.22	287.17	283.62	-3.54	-1.23	-11.59	-3.93
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
Argentina	6.33	7.00	7.29	7.29	3.11	2.50	2.87	2.87	19.70	17.50	20.90	20.90	0.00	0.00	3.40	19.43
Rep. of South Africa	1.95	2.40	2.70	2.70	3.90	4.42	3.52	3.52	7.60	10.60	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-1.10	-10.38
Thailand	3.03	3.25	3.35	3.35	2.74	1.02	2.39	2.39	8.30	3.30	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	142.42
	1.35	1.35	1.24	1.24	2.81	2.67	2.74	2.74	3.80	3.60	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-5.56
<i>Major Importers</i>																
Eastern Europe	19.71	21.49	22.34	22.02	3.47	4.01	3.48	3.47	68.34	86.27	77.71	76.49	-1.22	-1.57	-9.78	-11.33
Romania	6.44	6.75	7.02	7.02	3.13	5.00	3.46	3.46	20.14	33.74	24.28	24.28	0.00	0.00	-9.46	-28.03
Yugoslavia	2.47	2.58	3.00	3.00	2.75	4.07	2.83	2.83	6.80	10.50	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-2.00	-19.05
EC-12	2.23	2.17	2.00	2.00	3.02	5.34	3.55	3.55	6.72	11.56	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-4.46	-38.57
France	3.49	3.90	3.72	3.79	6.27	6.85	7.21	7.18	21.87	26.72	26.80	27.20	0.40	1.49	0.48	1.79
Italy	1.60	1.78	1.75	1.82	5.94	7.25	7.43	7.20	9.50	12.90	13.00	13.10	0.10	0.77	0.20	1.55
Mexico	0.77	0.86	0.89	0.89	7.64	7.23	8.20	8.54	5.86	6.21	7.30	7.60	0.30	4.11	1.39	22.46
FSU-12	6.60	7.70	7.90	7.90	2.14	1.88	1.77	1.77	14.10	14.50	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.45
Other W. Europe	2.85	2.83	3.40	3.01	3.46	3.19	3.18	3.04	9.86	9.03	10.81	9.14	-1.67	-15.45	0.11	1.24
Others 1/	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20	8.18	8.41	6.33	6.89	1.87	1.81	1.32	1.37	0.05	3.78	-0.44	-24.16
	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.24
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	74.13	74.57	74.06	73.97	2.53	2.57	2.55	2.52	187.70	191.45	188.56	186.24	-2.32	-1.23	-5.22	-2.72
Brazil	21.40	21.57	21.00	21.00	4.52	4.58	4.52	4.43	96.82	98.77	95.00	93.00	-2.00	-2.11	-5.77	-5.84
India	12.90	13.60	12.50	12.50	1.84	2.10	2.00	2.00	23.70	28.50	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	-3.50	-12.28
Canada	5.95	5.75	5.95	5.95	1.52	1.50	1.58	1.58	9.07	8.65	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	0.75	8.67
Indonesia	1.06	1.11	1.06	1.06	6.92	6.71	6.48	6.48	7.35	7.41	6.87	6.87	0.00	0.00	-0.55	-7.39
Philippines	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.90	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.32	5.10	4.49	5.15	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.66	14.70
Tanzania	0.84	0.71	0.87	0.87	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.60	4.40	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.64
Zimbabwe	1.63	1.85	1.90	1.90	1.49	1.24	1.16	1.16	2.43	2.30	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.35
Others	1.10	0.88	1.20	1.20	1.44	0.41	1.50	1.50	1.59	0.36	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.44	397.24
	22.53	22.72	22.78	22.69	1.41	1.38	1.44	1.43	31.84	31.27	32.85	32.52	-0.32	-0.99	1.25	4.01

1/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.92	20.25	19.98	20.08	1.87	1.61	1.56	1.60	39.04	32.54	31.13	32.05	0.92	2.95	-0.48	-1.48
United States	2.41	1.95	1.82	1.82	2.16	1.82	2.35	2.35	5.19	3.53	4.28	4.28	0.00	0.00	0.74	21.00
Total Foreign	18.52	18.30	18.16	18.27	1.83	1.58	1.48	1.52	33.85	29.00	26.86	27.78	0.92	3.43	-1.22	-4.22
FSU-12	10.36	10.53	10.18	10.18	1.46	1.15	1.20	1.27	15.08	12.14	12.21	12.91	0.70	5.73	0.77	6.34
Baltic States	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.20	2.42	2.02	0.95	1.00	0.47	0.44	0.19	0.20	0.01	5.26	-0.24	-54.85
<i>Maj. Foreign Exporters</i>																
Canada	2.88	2.68	3.09	3.19	2.17	1.98	1.74	1.77	6.24	5.29	5.38	5.65	0.26	4.91	0.36	6.73
Sweden	1.15	0.84	1.30	1.30	2.33	2.13	2.02	2.02	2.69	1.79	2.62	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.83	46.04
Australia	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	4.42	4.13	2.37	2.41	1.58	1.43	0.81	0.83	0.01	1.73	-0.60	-42.15
Argentina	1.04	1.14	1.10	1.20	1.47	1.47	1.36	1.46	1.53	1.67	1.50	1.75	0.25	16.67	0.08	4.85
	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.05	12.50
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	5.08	4.88	4.69	4.69	2.37	2.28	1.93	1.92	12.07	11.13	9.08	9.02	-0.05	-0.60	-2.11	-18.93
EC-12	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.69	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-6.71
France	1.50	1.38	1.33	1.33	3.13	3.19	2.71	2.71	4.71	4.39	3.61	3.61	0.00	0.00	-0.78	-17.83
Germany	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.17	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.83	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-5.41
Italy	0.47	0.38	0.36	0.36	4.45	4.91	3.65	3.65	2.11	1.87	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	-0.56	-30.10
United Kingdom	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.90	2.45	2.42	2.42	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.35
Eastern Europe	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	5.19	5.24	5.19	5.19	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Czechoslovakia	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.18	2.70	2.43	1.94	1.94	3.29	2.92	2.29	2.29	0.00	0.00	-0.63	-21.69
Poland	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	4.53	3.89	3.00	3.00	0.42	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-26.30
Yugoslavia	0.75	0.69	0.67	0.67	2.84	2.73	2.08	2.08	2.12	1.87	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-0.47	-25.25
Finland	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.11	2.01	1.92	1.82	1.82	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-20.00
Norway	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.33	3.23	3.37	2.54	2.54	1.46	1.16	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.00	-0.32	-27.27
Turkey	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.11	4.38	4.60	3.20	2.67	0.57	0.54	0.32	0.29	-0.03	-8.13	-0.24	-45.35
Brazil	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.80	1.87	1.87	1.87	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.85	0.91	0.86	0.85	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.00	0.89	0.94	0.88	0.85	-0.03	-3.17	-0.09	-9.15

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1992/93 Proj.				1992/93 Proj.				1992/93 Proj.				From last month		From last year	
	Prel.	1991/92	Oct	Nov	Prel.	1991/92	Oct	Nov	Prel.	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	15.92	13.13	14.92	14.91	2.32	1.97	1.72	1.76	36.86	25.83	25.61	26.27	0.66	2.57	0.44	1.69
United States	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.70	1.55	1.85	1.85	0.26	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.06	22.58
Total Foreign	15.77	12.97	14.76	14.75	2.32	1.97	1.72	1.76	36.60	25.59	25.31	25.97	0.66	2.60	0.38	1.49
FSU-12	10.21	8.26	10.51	10.51	2.08	1.49	1.52	1.58	21.19	12.31	15.96	16.56	0.60	3.76	4.25	34.54
Baltic States	0.37	0.27	0.35	0.35	2.66	3.11	1.11	1.29	0.97	0.83	0.39	0.45	0.06	15.38	-0.38	-45.52
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.34	0.18	0.13	0.13	1.76	1.87	1.92	1.92	0.60	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-26.25
Other Foreign	4.86	4.26	3.77	3.76	2.85	2.84	2.31	2.32	13.84	12.11	8.71	8.70	-0.00	-0.03	-3.41	-28.13
Eastern Europe	2.69	2.62	2.26	2.26	2.67	2.59	2.02	2.02	7.20	6.79	4.56	4.56	0.00	0.00	-2.24	-32.94
Hungary	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	2.46	2.38	2.00	2.00	0.23	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-36.65
Poland	2.31	2.29	2.00	2.00	2.61	2.58	2.00	2.00	6.04	5.90	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	-1.90	-32.19
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.09	4.30	3.81	2.90	2.90	0.74	0.48	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-47.31
EC-12	1.57	1.20	1.09	1.09	3.34	3.68	3.10	3.10	5.25	4.42	3.38	3.38	0.00	0.00	-1.04	-23.55
Denmark	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.95	4.94	3.88	3.88	0.55	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-16.46
France	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	3.69	3.69	3.65	3.65	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.17
Germany	1.06	0.71	0.62	0.62	3.78	4.68	3.93	3.93	3.99	3.32	2.42	2.42	0.00	0.00	-0.90	-27.08
Spain	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	1.32	1.23	1.00	1.00	0.27	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-21.49
Other W. Europe	0.25	0.14	0.13	0.12	4.05	4.00	3.51	3.81	1.01	0.57	0.45	0.45	-0.00	-0.67	-0.13	-22.03
Austria	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	4.26	4.12	3.38	3.91	0.40	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-22.86
Sweden	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	4.72	3.93	4.23	4.13	0.34	0.17	0.13	0.13	-0.00	-2.29	-0.04	-22.42
Turkey	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.33	1.41	1.41	1.41	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.81	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-2.38

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	38.76	39.27	40.82	40.84	1.35	1.34	1.50	1.52	52.51	52.43	61.34	62.04	0.70	1.14	9.60	18.32
United States	3.68	3.97	4.99	4.99	3.96	3.70	4.35	4.47	14.56	14.72	21.68	22.29	0.61	2.84	7.57	51.43
Total Foreign	35.08	35.30	35.84	35.85	1.08	1.07	1.11	1.11	37.94	37.71	39.66	39.75	0.08	0.21	2.03	5.40
India	14.50	13.70	14.50	14.50	0.82	0.70	0.85	0.85	11.88	9.60	12.30	12.30	0.00	0.00	2.70	28.13
China	1.55	1.40	1.45	1.45	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.68	4.90	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.08
Mexico	1.30	0.82	0.75	0.75	2.85	3.17	2.93	2.93	3.70	2.60	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-15.38
Nigeria	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.84	2.80	3.50	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.71
Sudan	3.00	4.40	4.20	4.20	0.50	0.80	0.70	0.70	1.50	3.52	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-16.48
Argentina	0.68	0.72	0.75	0.75	3.33	3.61	3.07	3.07	2.25	2.60	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-11.54
Australia	0.40	0.53	0.63	0.63	2.22	1.98	2.06	2.06	0.89	1.06	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.25	23.22
Ethiopia	0.87	0.95	0.90	0.90	1.13	1.05	1.11	1.11	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	2.88	2.87	3.00	3.00	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.32
Venezuala	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.28	2.10	2.23	2.23	2.18	0.44	0.63	0.63	0.61	-0.02	-2.40	-0.02	-2.40
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.69	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.45
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.52	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.77	0.95	0.75	0.92	0.40	0.53	0.45	0.60	0.15	33.33	0.07	14.29
Niger	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.30	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.42	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-18.18
Rep. of South Africa	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.09	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.24	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.16	163.16
Thailand	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.18	1.44	1.44	0.27	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.00
Others	20.39	21.43	21.18	21.19	1.26	1.30	1.28	1.28	25.79	27.91	27.13	27.22	0.08	0.31	-0.70	-2.49

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	147.06	145.32	146.80	146.51	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.39	351.18	347.32	349.66	349.51	-0.15	-0.04	2.19	0.63
United States	1.14	1.11	1.20	1.20	4.46	4.44	4.41	4.45	5.10	4.94	5.29	5.34	0.05	0.89	0.40	8.10
Total Foreign	145.92	144.21	145.60	145.31	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	346.09	342.38	344.37	344.17	-0.20	-0.06	1.79	0.52
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
Thailand	15.71	16.20	16.29	16.29	1.45	1.49	1.47	1.47	22.83	24.20	23.90	23.90	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-1.26
Burma	8.80	9.67	9.75	9.75	1.29	1.38	1.36	1.36	11.35	13.33	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.24
Pakistan	4.80	4.52	4.70	4.70	1.71	1.70	1.66	1.66	8.22	7.68	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.56
	2.11	2.01	1.84	1.84	1.54	1.59	1.53	1.53	3.27	3.19	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	-0.39	-12.28
<i>Major Importers</i>																
Indonesia	14.08	13.62	13.89	13.89	2.79	2.79	2.80	2.80	39.24	38.00	38.91	38.91	0.00	0.00	0.91	2.39
Rep. of Korea	10.50	10.19	10.45	10.45	2.80	2.83	2.85	2.85	29.37	28.80	29.80	29.80	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.47
EC-12	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.20	4.51	4.45	4.42	4.42	5.61	5.39	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-1.58
Iran	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.35	4.31	3.92	4.13	4.13	1.61	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
Nigeria	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.59	2.48	2.37	2.27	2.27	1.50	1.39	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-4.04
	0.65	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.50
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	115.41	113.72	114.76	114.48	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.45	283.39	279.66	281.06	280.86	-0.20	-0.07	1.20	0.43
India	33.06	32.59	32.50	32.50	4.01	3.95	3.98	3.98	132.53	128.67	129.50	129.50	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.65
Bangladesh	42.60	41.50	42.25	42.00	1.75	1.77	1.73	1.74	74.59	73.50	73.00	73.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-0.68
Vietnam	10.44	10.21	10.30	10.30	1.71	1.81	1.81	1.81	17.85	18.45	18.60	18.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.81
Japan	6.27	6.20	6.20	6.20	1.98	2.24	2.13	2.13	12.43	13.86	13.20	13.20	0.00	0.00	-0.66	-4.76
Brazil	2.07	2.05	2.13	2.11	4.61	4.27	4.61	4.57	9.55	8.74	9.82	9.65	-0.17	-1.73	0.91	10.41
Philippines	4.55	5.00	5.10	5.10	1.49	1.37	1.40	1.40	6.80	6.87	7.14	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.27	3.96
Taiwan	3.43	3.29	3.30	3.30	1.87	1.81	1.79	1.79	6.43	5.93	5.91	5.91	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.39
FSU-12	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43	3.66	3.90	3.84	3.84	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.37
Colombia	0.61	0.59	0.63	0.63	2.30	2.20	2.37	2.37	1.41	1.30	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.18	13.89
Others	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.45	2.60	2.62	2.67	2.67	1.13	1.10	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	9.09
	11.49	11.44	11.48	11.46	1.65	1.71	1.70	1.70	19.01	19.57	19.55	19.52	-0.03	-0.16	-0.04	-0.22

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TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
<i>World Total</i>																
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	215.92	222.99	224.72	224.23	-0.48	-0.22	1.24	0.56
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.39	3.60	3.62	0.02	0.70	0.23	6.72
World Major Oilseeds 1/	141.01	146.96	145.96	146.36	1.47	1.46	1.48	1.48	207.77	215.03	216.65	216.14	-0.51	-0.24	1.11	0.52
United States	29.13	30.68	29.64	29.63	2.08	2.10	2.24	2.30	60.55	64.31	66.34	68.04	1.70	2.57	3.73	5.81
Total Foreign	111.88	116.28	116.32	116.73	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.27	147.22	150.72	150.31	148.10	-2.21	-1.47	-2.63	-1.74
China	22.27	23.32	23.78	23.68	1.50	1.47	1.41	1.31	33.33	34.21	33.60	30.95	-2.65	-7.89	-3.26	-9.52
Brazil	11.67	12.57	12.47	12.77	1.46	1.65	1.66	1.66	17.08	20.69	20.67	21.22	0.55	2.66	0.53	2.56
India	25.43	27.23	27.28	27.28	0.79	0.76	0.83	0.83	19.98	20.73	22.66	22.66	0.00	0.00	1.93	9.29
Argentina	7.90	8.34	7.95	7.95	2.12	1.83	1.90	1.90	16.76	15.23	15.13	15.13	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-0.69
FSU-12	9.10	8.81	8.81	8.80	1.41	1.31	1.31	1.29	12.81	11.53	11.50	11.33	-0.17	-1.50	-0.20	-1.74
Canada	3.08	3.82	3.91	3.91	1.51	1.52	1.30	1.30	4.64	5.82	5.07	5.07	0.00	0.00	-0.75	-12.91
EC-12	5.76	5.58	5.82	5.75	2.25	2.38	2.10	2.10	12.93	13.28	12.23	12.08	-0.15	-1.23	-1.21	-9.07
France	1.95	1.81	1.74	1.74	2.36	2.72	2.48	2.48	4.60	4.92	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	-0.62	-12.57
Italy	0.71	0.57	0.46	0.46	3.09	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.20	1.71	1.38	1.38	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-19.24
Germany	0.75	1.00	1.07	1.07	2.90	3.11	2.58	2.61	2.17	3.09	2.76	2.79	0.03	1.12	-0.30	-9.83
Spain	1.33	1.16	1.55	1.49	1.14	0.91	1.05	0.97	1.51	1.07	1.62	1.44	-0.18	-11.21	0.38	35.40
United Kingdom	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.42	3.08	2.96	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Indonesia	1.90	1.97	2.04	2.04	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	2.27	2.37	2.46	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.09	3.80
Pakistan	3.10	3.32	3.06	3.06	1.18	1.42	1.47	1.47	3.65	4.73	4.48	4.48	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-5.14
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.27	2.15	2.34	1.81	1.83	1.62	1.59	4.24	4.17	3.49	3.73	0.24	6.88	-0.44	-10.54
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Romania	0.60	0.54	0.53	0.72	1.18	1.19	1.09	1.14	0.71	0.65	0.58	0.82	0.24	41.52	0.17	26.82
Hungary	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.41	1.88	1.99	1.95	1.95	0.81	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.53
Turkey	1.43	1.23	1.41	1.41	1.45	1.37	1.47	1.47	2.08	1.69	2.07	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.39	22.97
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.70	0.75	0.72	0.72	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
Paraguay	1.48	1.42	1.47	1.47	1.19	1.05	1.37	1.37	1.77	1.50	2.02	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.52	35.02
Mexico	0.56	0.67	0.38	0.38	1.83	1.64	1.60	1.60	1.02	1.10	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-45.18
Others	15.81	15.66	15.74	15.84	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.90	14.61	13.63	14.28	14.25	-0.03	-0.21	0.61	4.49

1/ Individual countries and regions includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12
Soybean Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	54.07	54.90	55.88	56.09	1.92	1.93	1.98	2.00	103.97	106.11	110.45	112.18	1.73	1.57	6.07	5.72
United States	22.87	23.48	23.50	23.50	2.29	2.30	2.44	2.51	52.42	54.07	57.38	58.99	1.61	2.81	4.92	9.10
Total Foreign	31.20	31.43	32.38	32.58	1.65	1.66	1.64	1.63	51.56	52.04	53.07	53.19	0.12	0.23	1.15	2.21
Major Exporters	15.29	16.00	16.38	16.68	2.96	1.94	1.93	1.93	28.55	31.10	31.65	32.20	0.55	1.74	1.10	3.54
Brazil	9.65	10.30	10.50	10.80	1.63	1.85	1.83	1.83	15.75	19.10	19.25	19.80	0.55	2.86	0.70	3.66
Argentina	4.75	4.80	4.90	4.90	2.42	2.25	2.20	2.20	11.50	10.80	10.80	10.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paraguay	0.89	0.90	0.98	0.98	1.46	1.33	1.63	1.63	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.40	33.33
Other Foreign	15.91	15.43	16.00	15.90	1.45	1.36	1.34	1.32	23.01	20.94	21.42	20.99	-0.43	-1.99	0.05	0.24
China	7.56	7.05	7.30	7.20	1.46	1.38	1.38	1.35	11.00	9.71	10.10	9.70	-0.40	-3.96	-0.01	-0.10
Canada	0.48	0.60	0.64	0.64	2.61	2.44	2.32	2.32	1.26	1.46	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.58
Eastern Europe	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.06	1.34	1.08	1.24	0.36	0.34	0.27	0.31	0.04	14.87	-0.03	-9.12
EC-12	0.66	0.48	0.43	0.43	3.11	3.13	3.08	3.05	2.07	1.51	1.31	1.32	0.01	1.15	-0.19	-12.39
India	2.37	2.60	2.90	2.90	1.02	0.85	0.86	0.86	2.42	2.20	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	13.64
Indonesia	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.38	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.40	1.48	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.39
FSU-12	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.83	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.17
Mexico	0.28	0.33	0.24	0.24	2.05	1.91	1.70	1.70	0.57	0.63	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-36.51
Thailand	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.38	1.30	1.13	1.26	1.05	0.53	0.42	0.48	0.40	-0.08	-16.67	-0.02	-5.21
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-9.09
Japan	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	1.51	1.40	1.68	1.68	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	19.29
Bolivia	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.26
Rep. of Korea	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.14	1.53	1.54	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.03	14.75
Colombia	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.82	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.11
Others	16.08	16.75	17.17	17.47	1.84	1.92	1.91	1.90	29.64	32.09	32.72	33.27	0.55	1.67	1.18	3.69

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TABLE 13
Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	32.99	34.95	33.30	33.36	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.01	33.50	36.96	35.36	33.58	-1.78	-5.03	-3.38	-9.15
United States	4.75	5.25	4.53	4.54	1.14	1.20	1.22	1.25	5.42	6.28	5.55	5.66	0.11	2.02	-0.62	-9.92
Total Foreign	28.24	29.71	28.77	28.83	0.99	1.03	1.04	0.97	28.08	30.68	29.81	27.92	-1.89	-6.34	-2.76	-8.99
China	5.59	6.54	6.75	6.75	1.37	1.48	1.41	1.16	7.67	9.66	9.55	7.80	-1.75	-18.32	-1.86	-19.25
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.90	2.89	1.54	1.47	1.40	1.35	4.88	4.44	4.07	3.90	-0.17	-4.25	-0.53	-12.06
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.60	2.60	1.23	1.51	1.57	1.57	3.28	4.36	4.09	4.09	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-6.02
India	7.40	7.68	7.48	7.48	0.53	0.53	0.58	0.58	3.90	4.08	4.36	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.28	6.74
Brazil	1.92	2.17	1.88	1.88	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.67	1.17	1.42	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-11.97
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1.61	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.03	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.63
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.21	1.11	1.20	0.76	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.89	0.89	0.85	0.92	0.08	8.88	0.03	3.25
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.25	2.47	2.66	2.31	2.28	0.69	0.75	0.61	0.57	-0.04	-6.85	-0.18	-23.77
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.38	0.38	1.37	1.43	1.36	1.36	0.57	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.78	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.49	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-6.98
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.78	0.53	0.84	0.84	0.43	0.26	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.13	49.02
Greece	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.34	1.16	1.16	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.37
Syria	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.86	2.08	2.08	2.08	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.69
Mexico	0.19	0.25	0.05	0.05	1.83	1.40	1.70	1.70	0.34	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-75.71
Colombia	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-6.47
Sudan	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.07	0.96	1.00	1.00	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.26
Others	2.77	2.81	2.86	2.86	0.60	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.67	1.52	1.54	1.54	-0.00	-0.00	0.02	1.05

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TABLE 14
Peanut Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.38	19.88	19.59	19.58	1.15	1.13	1.16	1.14	22.31	22.38	22.78	22.26	-0.52	-2.27	-0.11	-0.51
United States	0.73	0.82	0.71	0.70	2.23	2.74	2.83	2.84	1.63	2.24	2.00	1.99	-0.02	-0.90	-0.25	-11.14
Total Foreign	18.65	19.07	18.88	18.88	1.11	1.06	1.10	1.07	20.68	20.14	20.78	20.28	-0.50	-2.41	0.14	0.67
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	8.50	0.92	0.83	0.98	0.98	7.62	7.30	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	1.00	13.70
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.95	2.19	2.19	1.97	1.80	6.37	6.30	5.80	5.30	-0.50	-8.62	-1.00	-15.87
Indonesia	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.64	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.86	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.49
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
Burma	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.95
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	0.15	2.61	2.50	2.24	2.24	0.57	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-18.75
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.50
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.30	0.57	1.30	1.30	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.07
Brazil	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.65	1.68	1.78	1.78	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Burkina Faso	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroun	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
Gambia	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.94	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.96	1.93	1.96	1.96	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.83	1.64	1.54	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.10	6.24

TABLE 15
Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	16.37	16.81	16.92	17.05	1.40	1.25	1.31	1.30	22.86	21.06	22.17	22.18	0.01	0.05	1.12	5.33
United States	0.75	1.08	0.83	0.83	1.38	1.51	1.59	1.59	1.03	1.64	1.32	1.32	0.00	0.00	-0.31	-19.22
Total Foreign	15.62	15.73	16.08	16.22	1.40	1.23	1.30	1.29	21.83	19.42	20.84	20.85	0.01	0.05	1.44	7.41
FSU-12	4.67	4.50	4.60	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.33	1.33	6.56	5.64	6.10	6.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	8.16
Argentina	2.30	2.80	2.40	2.40	1.83	1.29	1.50	1.50	4.20	3.60	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EC-12	2.61	2.35	2.71	2.63	1.64	1.69	1.59	1.56	4.26	3.97	4.30	4.10	-0.20	-4.66	0.12	3.07
France	1.14	1.03	1.01	1.01	2.12	2.47	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.33	2.33	0.00	0.00	-0.21	-8.27
Spain	1.20	1.07	1.48	1.40	1.08	0.84	1.02	0.93	1.30	0.90	1.50	1.30	-0.20	-13.33	0.40	44.44
Italy	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.09	2.33	2.38	2.22	2.22	0.40	0.35	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-42.53
Eastern Europe	1.23	1.27	1.23	1.42	1.71	1.73	1.59	1.51	2.10	2.19	1.95	2.15	0.20	10.26	-0.04	-1.69
Hungary	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Romania	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.57	1.41	1.34	1.26	1.19	0.56	0.54	0.48	0.68	0.20	41.67	0.15	27.10
Yugoslavia	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.97	2.00	1.81	1.81	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-14.47
Bulgaria	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.57	1.64	1.22	1.22	0.37	0.44	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-25.34
Czechoslovakia	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.32	2.30	2.30	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-11.54
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.55
Turkey	0.70	0.55	0.70	0.70	1.23	1.18	1.40	1.40	0.86	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.33	50.77
India	1.64	1.90	2.00	2.00	0.54	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.89	1.15	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.15	13.04
Rep. of South Africa	0.58	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.02	0.38	1.05	1.05	0.59	0.17	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.35	203.47
Australia	0.17	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.90	1.03	1.04	0.97	0.15	0.09	0.13	0.14	0.01	7.69	0.05	53.85
Burma	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.64	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-5.66
Others	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.83	0.88	0.88	0.78	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.07	9.12

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TABLE 16
Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	18.20	20.40	20.28	20.28	1.38	1.40	1.28	1.28	25.13	28.52	25.89	25.93	0.04	0.17	-2.59	-9.08
United States	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.74	1.43	1.42	1.42	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
Total Foreign	18.17	20.35	20.22	20.23	1.38	1.40	1.28	1.28	25.08	28.44	25.81	25.85	0.04	0.17	-2.59	-9.11
India	5.72	6.30	6.40	6.40	0.90	0.95	0.97	0.97	5.15	6.00	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.33
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	6.05	1.26	1.22	1.17	1.17	6.96	7.44	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-0.34	-4.52
Canada	2.53	3.14	3.20	3.20	1.29	1.34	1.09	1.09	3.27	4.22	3.49	3.49	0.00	0.00	-0.74	-17.50
EC-12	2.13	2.43	2.32	2.32	2.88	3.02	2.67	2.68	6.15	7.34	6.19	6.22	0.03	0.55	-1.12	-15.25
France	0.69	0.72	0.68	0.68	2.80	3.11	2.75	2.75	1.94	2.23	1.86	1.86	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-16.41
Germany	0.72	0.95	1.00	1.00	2.90	3.13	2.56	2.59	2.09	2.97	2.56	2.59	0.03	1.21	-0.38	-12.88
United Kingdom	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.42	3.08	2.96	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Denmark	0.27	0.28	0.18	0.18	2.94	2.59	2.22	2.22	0.79	0.73	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-44.90
Eastern Europe	0.74	0.71	0.63	0.63	2.39	2.28	1.99	1.99	1.76	1.63	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-22.83
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Czechoslovakia	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	2.77	2.70	2.52	2.52	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-15.73
FSU-12	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.12	1.10	0.81	0.81	0.49	0.53	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-26.97
Sweden	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	2.25	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.37	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-28.57
Pakistan	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.91	1.72	1.80	1.80	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	13.33
Others	0.23	0.31	0.28	0.28	1.53	1.47	1.50	1.51	0.36	0.45	0.42	0.43	0.01	2.14	-0.02	-5.30

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
<u>COPRA</u>								
World	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
Philippines	2.08	1.82	1.73	1.73	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-5.26
Indonesia	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.38
India	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.68
Sri Lanka	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.15
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-5.56
Others	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.41
<u>PALM KERNEL</u>								
World	3.32	3.39	3.60	3.62	0.02	0.70	0.23	6.72
Malaysia	1.77	1.81	1.97	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.96
Indonesia	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.71	0.02	3.68	0.04	6.82
Nigeria	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.70
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Thailand	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
<u>PALM OIL</u>								
World	11.09	11.45	12.14	12.29	0.15	1.24	0.84	7.35
Malaysia	6.03	6.22	6.65	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.43	6.88
Indonesia	2.65	2.75	3.00	3.15	0.15	5.00	0.40	14.55
Nigeria	0.60	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.76
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42
Colombia	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53
Thailand	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.73
Zaire	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Others	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.01

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18
Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From Last Month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From Last Month	From Last Year	From Last Year	From Last Year
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	33.04	34.79	33.41	33.38	573	600	603	569	86.95	95.85	92.46	87.27	-5.19	-5.61	-8.58	-8.95
United States	4.75	5.25	4.53	4.54	711	731	763	778	15.51	17.61	15.89	16.21	0.32	2.01	-1.41	-8.00
Total Foreign	28.29	29.54	28.88	28.84	550	577	577	536	71.44	78.24	76.58	71.07	-5.51	-7.19	-7.17	-9.16
Major Exporters	17.28	18.09	17.80	17.76	695	741	733	667	55.13	61.60	59.95	54.40	-5.55	-9.26	-7.20	-11.69
China	5.59	6.54	6.75	6.75	807	869	839	677	20.70	26.10	26.00	21.00	-5.00	-19.23	-5.10	-19.54
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.60	2.60	615	756	787	787	7.52	10.00	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-6.00
Sudan	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-4.76
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1021	939	961	961	3.01	2.58	2.78	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.84
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.90	2.89	818	814	773	746	11.91	11.25	10.30	9.90	-0.40	-3.88	-1.35	-12.00
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	719	816	809	809	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.63
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.20	1.22	1.20	457	444	459	458	2.46	2.46	2.57	2.52	-0.05	-1.95	0.06	2.56
Southern Hemisphere	3.44	3.31	3.17	3.15	493	490	495	491	7.78	7.45	7.20	7.10	-0.10	-1.39	-0.35	-4.66
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	468	379	457	457	1.36	1.01	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	3.96
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.25	1552	1770	1520	1524	1.99	2.29	1.85	1.75	-0.10	-5.41	-0.54	-23.65
Brazil	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.95	354	381	380	380	3.22	3.45	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-1.31
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	482	318	435	435	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.20	28.57
Major Importers	0.49	0.45	0.51	0.52	709	805	766	783	1.59	1.67	1.78	1.86	0.08	4.49	0.19	11.24
Other Foreign	10.52	11.00	10.57	10.57	305	296	306	305	14.72	14.96	14.85	14.81	-0.04	-0.26	-0.16	-1.04
India	7.40	7.68	7.48	7.48	269	265	291	291	9.14	9.37	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	6.72
Others	3.12	3.32	3.09	3.09	390	367	341	339	5.59	5.59	4.85	4.81	-0.04	-0.80	-0.79	-14.06

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the November projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the November projection and the final estimate have averaged 6.6 million tons (1.3 percent) and ranged from -18.1 to 7.2 million tons. The November projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---				Number of years 2/
WHEAT						
World	1.3	6.6	-18.1	7.2	7	4
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.2	7	4
Foreign	1.5	6.6	-18.2	7.4	7	4
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.9	7.4	-19.1	7.8	7	4
U.S.	1.2	2.5	-7.5	2.1	8	3
Foreign	1.0	5.8	-14.3	6.0	6	5
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.3	7.3	-16.8	1.6	10	1
U.S.	2.7	0.1	-0.2	0.2	6	4
Foreign	2.4	7.3	-16.9	1.7	10	1
SOYBEANS						
World	2.2	2.0	-4.4	3.6	5	6
U.S.	2.5	1.3	-2.7	2.1	4	7
Foreign	3.7	1.6	-2.3	3.4	5	6
		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	2.6	2.1	-6.5	2.8	8	3
U.S.	2.7	0.4	-0.8	0.6	6	4
Foreign	3.0	2.1	-6.8	2.3	6	5
UNITED STATES		-----Million bushels-----				
CORN	1.9	122	-368	89	7	4
SORGHUM	3.2	24	-59	39	7	4
BARLEY	1.6	8	-12	24	6	4
OATS	1.2	5	-18	16	6	2

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

NOVEMBER 10, 1992



1 - UNITED STATES

Late maturing crops, wet soils and high crop moisture slowed harvest efforts except from west Texas to California. Great Plains winter wheat edged toward dormancy in mostly good to fair condition with pockets of dryness limited to the southwestern areas.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Abundant rains benefit germinating soybeans across southern Brazil. Northern Argentina received locally heavy rains, delaying cotton planting and possibly washing out some fields. Dryness causes some stress to reproductive wheat in western Argentina.

(More details are available in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*.
Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

3 - EUROPE

Severe storms inundate southern France, and northern Italy, disrupting corn harvesting and autumn fieldwork. Showers in the north help winter grain establishment, but soil moisture is limited in the northeast.

4 - FSU: WEST

Widespread wet weather in October improves moisture for winter wheat establishment in the south but slows summer crop harvest.

5 - SOUTH AFRICA

Timely, soaking rains in early November improve corn planting prospects.

6 - SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon withdraws from the region, but showers benefit northern wheat and eastern rice areas. More rain is needed in the south for reproductive fall crops.

7 - EASTERN ASIA

Near to above normal October rain aids soil moisture and reservoir levels across the North China Plain. Dry weather favors rice maturation and harvesting across southern China. Favorable fieldwork weather continues in Manchuria as summer crop harvesting nears completion.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Two typhoons hit Vietnam's central coast. The monsoon withdraws from Thailand, but periods of heavy rain continue from Bangkok southward. Frequent showers benefit Java's main season grains and Philippine fall crops.

9 - AUSTRALIA

Above normal rain during October favors winter wheat in South Australia and central and southern New South Wales. Periodic dryness reduces wheat yield prospects in Queensland and northern New South Wales.

10 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Recent wetness in eastern Algeria and Tunisia provides adequate moisture for winter grain planting. Soaking rain is needed in Morocco to promote widespread planting.

WEATHER BRIEFS

WESTERN EUROPE: HEAVY RAINS CONTINUE

Rainfall was widespread and mostly above normal across western Europe during the period of October 9 through November 10, 1992. Portions of the United Kingdom, southern France, northern Spain, and northern Italy already were excessively wet due to heavy rainfall during September and early-October. Flooding continued to be a concern in northern and central Italy. Wetness delayed the late-corn harvest in France and sugarbeet harvest across the region. However, increased soil moisture favored winter grain emergence. Widespread precipitation during this period replenished topsoil moisture across northern and central Europe, favoring winter grain establishment and easing dryness in eastern Germany, Poland, and Hungary. Dry soils continued to hinder winter grain establishment in Bulgaria and eastern Romania.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: RAINFALL EASES DRYNESS

Widespread moderate-to-heavy rain fell across southern Africa during the period of October 25 through November 10, 1992. Rainfall in amounts of 25-70 millimeters per week provided favorable planting moisture for corn in Botswana, central and southern Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, and South Africa's southwestern Transvaal and Orange Free State. These areas were hardest hit by last year's drought and experienced the heaviest rainfall since the last growing season. Moderate rain with amounts up to 25 millimeters fell during November 1 through 7 across Malawi, signaling a start to their rainy season. Unfavorable dryness persisted in central and northern Mozambique and northeastern Zimbabwe.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: TYPHOONS CAUSE FLOODS

Two typhoons brought high winds and heavy precipitation as they trekked westward across portions of Southeast Asia during October 16 through November 1, 1992. Tropical Storm Angela hit an already wet central Vietnam on October 23 with sustained winds of 40 knots and rainfall in the amount of 50-157 millimeters. Some flooding and wind damage to coastal rice areas was reported. Heavy rain (50-200 millimeters) from remnants of Angela caused some flooding in coastal southern Thailand. Typhoon Colleen hit east-coastal Luzon and brought heavy rainfall, flooding, and some wind damage to east-central Philippines on October 26. Some flooding and wind damage to mountainous areas along the coast was reported. Elsewhere, moisture from this rainfall benefited Philippine fall grains. Typhoon Colleen then hit central Vietnam on October 30, in approximately the same location as Angela. Rainfall exceeding 200 millimeters intensified flooding. Colleen moved inland and dissipated, with light-to-moderate precipitation reaching northern Thailand.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: FROSTS DAMAGE DECIDUOUS FRUITS AND GRAPES

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires, the main fruit producing Provinces -- Neuquen, Rio Negro, and Mendoza -- experienced 2 recent frosts. The first, in early-October, was the most severe. Temperatures dropped as low as minus 5 degrees Celsius for nearly 8 hours. The second frost, in early-November, was less severe. Preliminary damage assessments indicate that as much as 35 percent of the apple crop has been lost, 30 percent of the pear crop, 30 percent of the stone fruit crop, and 40 percent of the grape crop. Further damage assessments will be released after harvesting commences in December.

AUSTRALIA: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra, Australia's 1992 roundwood harvest is forecast at 17.5 million cubic meters (CUM), up 2 percent from 1991 due to a sharp reduction in interest rates and a modest improvement in the domestic economy. Softwood log output, projected at 6.2 million CUM, reflects a similar 2-percent growth rate -- an indication that manufacturers are substituting readily-available softwoods for diminishing supplies of temperate hardwoods.

Softwood lumber production in 1992 is forecast at nearly 1.6 million CUM, up 2 percent from last year due to the greater availability of softwood logs and an upturn in construction activity. The diversity of end-uses for softwood plywood -- particularly in the residential construction market -- is expected to boost production 4 percent in 1992, to 111,000 CUM. A slight improvement in the non-residential construction sector means hardboard production should continue to expand during 1992, to 123,000 CUM. Particleboard production is forecast up 8 percent in 1992, to 711,000 CUM, the largest increase for any panel product due to its greater versatility as a construction material.

Production estimates are as follows, in 1,000 CUM:

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>1/</u>
HARVEST	16,423	17,120	17,510
Softwood Logs	5,830	6,078	6,216
Softwood Lumber	1,337	1,560	1,591
Plywood	101	107	111
Hardboard	99	119	123
Particleboard	636	660	711

1/ Preliminary.

BRAZIL: FORESTRY SITUATION

Brazil's weak economy continues to affect the forestry sector, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. Inflation, high interest rates, rising production costs, and escalating unemployment are the leading factors contributing to the slowdown in Brazil's home construction and furniture industries this year, resulting in reduced demand for forest products. However, the government's favorable exchange rate policy has stimulated export demand, making it possible for the industry to marginally expand 1992 fellings and product output.

The 1992 roundwood harvest is forecast at 79.9 million cubic meters (CUM), up 2 percent from 1991 primarily because the furniture industry is beginning to substitute lower-priced softwood logs and lumber for tropical species. This gradual shift in input usage, coupled with strict government policies relating to the management and protection of Brazil's tropical forests, has caused tropical hardwood log production to remain relatively stagnant for the past 3 years. The moderate increase projected this year in tropical log, lumber, and panel product output reflects the unusually strong export demand for these items as well as a temporary shortage of softwoods due to flood damage to softwood stands in Brazil's Southern States. Hardboard production continues to trend downward in line with the slump in the furniture industry. Some recovery is expected in the particleboard sector due to strong export demand and moderate stock rebuilding by the furniture industry.

Production estimates are as follows, in 1,000 CUM:

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992 1/</u>
HARVEST	78,000	78,300	79,900
Softwood Logs	15,500	15,500	15,800
Tropical Hardwood Logs	33,000	33,000	33,100
Softwood Lumber	2,900	2,850	2,900
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	8,500	8,000	8,200
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	213	210	220
Softwood Plywood	240	240	230
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	960	960	1,020
Hardboard	492	446	435
Particleboard	494	420	440

1/ Preliminary.

BRAZIL: ORANGE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE FOR 1991/92 REVISED UPWARD

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Sao Paulo, the 1992 (harvested May-December) Brazilian orange crop estimate has been increased to 13.5 million tons (330 million 40.8-kilogram boxes), 2 percent higher than the May estimate. The Sao Paulo orange crop estimate has been increased to 11.2 million tons (275 million boxes), 2 percent greater than the May estimate. Favorable weather during mid-1992 increased fruit size, thereby improving production prospects. Widely varying fruit sizes and maturity stages, resulting from multiple blooms, have complicated fruit selection during harvesting and processing.

CANADA: INTERIM PAYMENT ANNOUNCED FOR GRAINS

On October 21, 1992, the Canadian Wheat Board announced an interim payment on all wheat and barley delivered to the Wheat Board during the 1991/92 crop year. The payment will be US\$14.00 per ton for durum wheat and US\$7.00 per ton for all other wheat, barley, and designated barley. The interim payment is an advance on the 1991/92 final payment and represents part of the money owed to farmers as final settlement on their grain sold by the Wheat Board.

CHILE: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago, the forestry sector continues to play a key role in Chile's economy due to rapidly expanding production and high export earnings. The 1992 timber harvest is forecast at a record 23.5 million cubic meters (CUM), up 7 percent from a year ago. Production of softwood logs and lumber is expected to increase only slightly in 1992, to 7.4 million and 2.8 million CUM, respectively. This comparatively weak expansion reflects the current limited availability of large-diameter logs for sawing. Only 18 years have passed since Chile's initial, massive Radiata Pine tree plantings. Even though Radiata Pine requires approximately one-half the time to mature in Chile vis-a-vis Europe and North America, it will be nearly 6 more years before large stands of Chile's pines reach sufficient diameter to meet most mills' sawing specifications.

In contrast, Chile's output of temperate hardwood plywood and veneer is expected to reach record levels in 1992 due to increased production capacity -- a new plywood/veneer mill began operating in 1991 -- and strong domestic and export demand. In the board sector, hardboard production is expected to remain unchanged at 52,000 CUM. The industry is already operating near full capacity and, since no new plants are under construction, further expansion in this sector is not anticipated. With Chile's largest particleboard plant back in operation following last year's closure for retooling and upgrading, production of particleboard in 1992 is expected to return to the 1990 level of 178,000 CUM.

Production estimates are as follows, in 1,000 CUM:

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>1/</u>
HARVEST	16,500	22,050	23,500
Softwood Logs	7,200	7,300	7,400
Softwood Lumber	2,870	2,790	2,800
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	40	55	60
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	8	13	15
Hardboard	52	52	52
Medium Density Fiberboard	70	89	110
Particleboard	178	166	178

1/ Preliminary.

CHILE: JOINT VENTURE COMPANY TO BEGIN COMMERCIAL CRANBERRY PRODUCTION

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago, Fundacion Chile, a joint private/government institution, recently announced that it will initiate commercial planting of cranberries. Fundacion Chile is planning to invest as much as US\$3.5 million to start the project. Fundacion Chile's short-term objective is to convert, by 1995, 100 hectares of unproductive, marginal, and constantly-flooded land to what they believe will be a highly profitable crop and an excellent source of foreign exchange. The long-term goal is the conversion of 2,000 hectares. Since 1989, 14 varieties of cranberries have been imported for the project.

FSU-12: COTTON AREA AND PRODUCTION BY STATE

Cotton lint production in the FSU-12 for 1992 is estimated at 9.9 million bales, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year. This year's cotton crop was adversely affected by lower-than-normal temperatures during the early stages of development. With crop maturation delayed by several weeks due to the cool early-season weather, yields could be further reduced if freezing temperatures occur in areas where bolls have not fully opened.

FSU-12: Cotton Area by State (1,000 Hectares)

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	Oct 92/93	Nov 92/93
Uzbekistan	2,112	2,014	1,969	1,830	1,720	1,640	1,640
Kazakhstan	127	129	119	120	117	110	110
Azerbaijan	303	298	280	264	245	225	215
Kyrgyzstan	31	32	27	30	26	25	25
Tajikistan	324	319	309	304	298	300	300
Turkmenistan	630	640	634	623	604	600	600
Total	3,527	3,432	3,338	3,171	3,010	2,900	2,890

FSU-12: Cotton Lint Production by State (1,000 480-lb Bales)

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	Oct 92/93	Nov 92/93
Uzbekistan	6,912	7,955	7,606	7,317	6,790	6,100	5,973
Kazakhstan	441	455	455	468	418	459	413
Azerbaijan	1,033	932	882	827	813	749	712
Kyrgyzstan	92	110	106	115	87	92	92
Tajikistan	1,268	1,350	1,332	1,176	1,171	1,099	1,010
Turkmenistan	1,745	1,883	1,823	2,007	1,971	1,801	1,700
Total	11,491	12,686	12,203	11,909	11,250	10,300	9,900

In the above tables, area (harvested) and production values for 1987-1990 are based on data published by the State Statistical Committee (GOSKOMSTAT). Estimates for 1991 and 1992 are based on GOSKOMSTAT data, press reports, and analyses of weather and satellite data.

HUNGARY: RED MEAT PRODUCTION DOWN DUE TO WEAK DEMAND

Hungarian production of red meat for 1992 is estimated at 652,000 tons, down 39 percent from the 1991 level, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna. The underlying reason for the sharp decline is the weak domestic market for all meats. Most of the downturn occurred in the pork sector, where production dropped from 932,000 tons in 1991 to an estimated 548,000 tons in 1992. Poor producer returns in 1991 caused hog numbers to drop from 8.0 million head at the beginning of 1991 to 6.0 million head by the start of 1992. For the cattle sector, inventories were down 10 percent at the start of 1992. Beef output is forecast to decline from 126,000 tons in 1991 to 100,000 tons in 1992. For 1993, red meat production is forecast to increase 3 percent, to 674,000 tons due to a projected upturn in pork production that will more than offset an anticipated decline in beef output. Pork prices, which improved during the first half of 1992, have induced hog farmers to start increasing their holdings. Thus, by the beginning of January 1993, hog inventories are expected to total 6.2 million head.

MEXICO: FORESTRY SITUATION

The U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Mexico City indicates that the present downturn in Mexico's forestry sector will continue. In September 1992, the land tenure system was formally abolished, but potential investors remain wary of making long-term investments in the forestry sector. Mexico's 1992 timber harvest is expected to decline from 7.7 million cubic meters (CUM) in 1991 to 7.5 million in 1992. A similar pattern of decline is forecast in all of Mexico's wood processing sectors.

Production estimates are as follows, in 1,000 CUM:

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>1/</u>
HARVEST	8,102	7,683	7,529
Softwood Logs	6,987	6,740	6,605
Temperate Hardwood Logs	361	383	375
Tropical Hardwood Logs	533	560	549
Softwood Lumber	2,498	2,345	2,300
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	80	135	132
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	84	216	212
Softwood Plywood	132	160	157
Hardwood Plywood	25	24	22
Hardboard	31	45	44
Particleboard	352	414	405

1/ Preliminary.

NEW ZEALAND: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Wellington, the 1992 timber cut is forecast at 15.0 million cubic meters (CUM), up 8 percent from a year ago. The increase reflects modest improvements in the economy and strong demand from Asian markets for New Zealand's high-quality Radiata Pine. An 8-percent increase in softwood log fellings -- both Radiata Pine and Douglas Fir -- is expected to yield a record 9.7 million CUM in 1992, most of which will move directly to export markets.

Softwood lumber output is forecast at 2.4 million CUM, up 11 percent from 1991, due to an upturn in building starts and growing consumer confidence. The improvement in domestic building starts also is expected to positively impact the softwood plywood sector, boosting 1992 production 4 percent, to 57,000 CUM. Softwood veneer production is forecast at 95,000 CUM, up 28 percent from 1991 due to the recent opening of a high-tech mill producing laminated veneer lumber for export. The improved outlook for the building industry is not expected to have an immediate effect on particleboard production in 1992, which is forecast at 155,000 CUM -- potentially the lowest volume manufactured since the 1970's. To date, medium density fiberboard (MDF) has been the major growth item in the New Zealand panel products industry with production more than doubling during the last 5 years. MDF output in 1992 is forecast at 600,000 CUM, up 18 percent from last year. The opening of a second MDF line in New Zealand's Nelson plant brings the annual production capacity of this plant to 220,000 CUM, making it the largest MDF facility in the world.

Production estimates are as follows, in 1,000 CUM:

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>1/</u>
HARVEST	12,898	13,917	15,000
Softwood Logs	8,361	9,010	9,750
Softwood Lumber	2,168	2,183	2,425
Softwood Plywood	67	55	57
Softwood Veneer	82	74	95
Medium Density Fiberboard	462	508	600
Particleboard	160	158	155

1/ Preliminary.

THAILAND: PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The 1992 estimate for Thailand's pineapple crop has been revised upward to 1.9 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok. This is 3 percent greater than the April 1992 estimate and a 14-percent increase over the 1991 harvest. Production is forecast to expand another 11 percent in 1993. Favorable weather since late-June 1992 is expected to offset drought-reduced yields for pineapples harvested between April and June 1992. Consequently, despite the dry weather, the annual yield is estimated to be only slightly below the 1991 level. The increase in production in 1992 is primarily due to an increase in area. Lucrative grower returns during the past few years have led to area expansion in established growing regions, such as Prachuab Khiri Khan, as well as newer areas like Chumpon, Surat Thani, Ranong, and Nong Khai. Some farmers have reportedly switched a portion of their land out of sugarcane and into pineapple production.

The revised estimates and the forecast for 1993 are as follows:

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>2/</u>	<u>1993</u> <u>3/</u>
Area Planted (Ha)	100,000	108,000	110,000	115,000	125,000
Area Harvested (Ha)	75,000	80,000	90,000	95,000	100,000
Production (MT)	1,512,000	1,660,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	2,100,000

1/ Estimate as of April 1992.

2/ Revised November 1992.

3/ Preliminary.

VENEZUELA: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Caracas, the recent signing of a contract allowing 2 private companies to exploit 400,000 hectares of government-owned plantation land in the eastern part of the country indicates only a slight change in the government's forestry policy. The 5-year contract permits the extraction of Caribbean Pine solely for the production of wood chips for export. For the past several years, private and government sector plantings of Caribbean Pine have averaged 8,000 and 28,000 hectares per year, respectively. However, escalating planting costs and insufficient funds have led the Government to consider privatizing all official forest plantations. Venezuela's total plantation area for 1992 is estimated at 495,480 hectares -- 61,920 hectares privately-owned and 435,560 hectares owned by the Government.

ZIMBABWE: TOBACCO PRODUCTION TO DECLINE IN 1993 DUE TO DROUGHT

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Pretoria, Zimbabwe's tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at a record 202,182 tons. Excessively dry weather significantly lowered the quality of the 1992 crop causing the average auction price for flue-cured tobacco, which accounts for 95 percent of total production, to drop 26 percent below the 1991 level, to Z\$8.57 per kilogram (US\$1.71). The adverse affect of the drought on yield is expected to carry over into 1993, reducing production to a projected 179,100 tons.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION 1992/93

World soybean production for 1992/93 is projected at a record 112.2 million tons, up 1.7 million from the October estimate and up 6 percent from last year. Excellent crops are expected by some of the world's largest producers. Soybean production in the United States is projected at 59.0 million tons, up 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast to reach a record 53.3 million tons, 2 percent more than last year. Good soybean harvests are projected for Brazil, Paraguay, India, and Spain. However, smaller crops in China, Italy, and Mexico partially offset these increases. (See table 12 of this circular for country and region area, yield, and production estimates.)

The U.S. soybean harvest is estimated at 59.0 million tons for 1992/93, up 9 percent from 1991/92. This season's crop was favored by good growing conditions and several states are expected to register excellent yields. The national yield is estimated to reach a record 2.51 metric tons per hectare. The National Agricultural Statistics Service reported that as of November 8, 88 percent of the soybean crop had been harvested in the 19 major producing states compared with 90 percent in the same period of 1991/92 and an average of 89 percent.

Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay are together forecast to harvest 32.2 million tons of soybeans in 1992/93. This will be an increase of nearly 1.1 million tons or 4 percent from 1991/92. Planting of this season's soybeans in these countries started with good soil moisture. Abundant rainfall delayed early planting progress in some areas but is not expected to reduce this season's total area.

Argentine soybean output for 1992/93 is projected to repeat last year's level of 10.8 million tons. A slight increase in area is forecast over 1991/92, but yield prospects are estimated at the 5-year average.

In Brazil, the soybean crop for 1992/93 is forecast at 19.8 millions tons, up 4 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is expected to increase to 10.8 million hectares, up 0.5 million or 5 percent from last year. In addition to the favorable weather and soil moisture during early planting, increased credit availability in Brazil is expected to improve soybean prospects over last season. Brazil's agricultural policy pledges more farm credits and opens the way for foreign investment in soybeans. Like last year's policy, however, government support favors corn production over soybeans. (A detailed report on Brazil's latest agricultural policy can be found in WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, publication series WAP 8-92, August 1992.)

The Paraguayan soybean crop for 1992/93 is forecast at 1.6 million tons. Harvested area has increased annually over the last few years; however, output has been disappointing. Unfavorable weather at crucial periods of plant development has repeatedly reduced potential yields.

China is the world's forth-largest soybean producer, just behind Argentina. Soybean production is estimated at 9.7 million tons for 1992/93, essentially a repeat of last year's output. Harvested area is estimated up by 12 percent, to 7.2 million hectares. However, yield is estimated lower than last year due to drought in the North China Plain and unusually cool weather in the Northeast during the growing season. China is now estimated to harvest an average 1.35 metric tons per hectare, a decline of 2 percent from 1991/92.

In India, soybean production for 1992/93 is projected at a record 2.5 million tons, up 14 percent from 1991/92. Soybean area has increased steadily as a result of government policy aimed at domestic self-sufficiency. Harvested area reached a record 2.9 million hectares this season. Historically, yields have varied widely with the level and timing of rainfall during the monsoon season. This year's monsoon provided ample moisture for both rain-fed and irrigated soybeans.

Soybean production by the European Community for 1992/93 is projected at 1.3 million tons, down 12 percent from 1991/92. Italy is the Community's largest soybean producer, accounting for an estimated 1.2 million tons. Other producers include France with 0.1 million tons and Spain with 40,000 tons.

Italy's soybean area is concentrated in the northern Po Valley region. Both area and output fell during 1992/93, to an estimated 1.2 million tons and 360,000 hectares (down 13 and 12 percent, respectively). This is the smallest harvested area since 1988/89 and yield was below their 5-year average. French soybean area declined again in 1992/93 for the third year in a row. Now at an estimated 48,000 hectares, this is the lowest area since 1986/87. Spain, on the other hand, increased its soybean output significantly this year, to an estimated 40,000 tons, up 60 percent. Spanish producers are well compensated under the Community's Common Agricultural Policy for oilseed supports. This has encouraged an increase in soybean plantings. Soybeans are not expected to rival sunflowerseed production, however, as Spain's arid climate is not suitable for widespread soybean production.

In Mexico, soybean production for 1992/93 is projected to drop by an estimated 37 percent, to 0.4 million tons. This year, soybean area is estimated at 235,000 hectares, a decline of 29 percent from last season. Soybean area increased from 1980 to 1987 but has trended downward in recent years. Some soybean area has shifted to vegetable crops. Nearly all soybean area is irrigated and is regarded as a follow-up crop after wheat. The availability of irrigation water from year to year has been an important factor affecting planted area. More important however, is that soybean producers are not protected by government support policies. Instead, the Mexican Government has chosen to support dry bean production and other staples.

Rodney Paschal, (202) 720-0881

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

World 1992/93 centrifugal sugar production is estimated at 116.2 million tons (raw value), up 369,000 from the September forecast, but down slightly from the 1991/92 revised record of 116.3 million tons. In Asia, the world's largest producing region accounting for 32 percent of world production, sugar outturn is estimated to increase 1 percent over the September forecast, but is 2 percent less than last year. This region had recorded 9 consecutive years of growth before this year's forecast decline. In the European Community (EC), the 1992/93 estimate is down 75,000 tons from the September forecast, but up 7 percent from last year. The South American estimate is up slightly from September and 2 percent above last year.

The EC accounts for 15 percent of the world's total sugar production. Although EC output is expected to decline slightly from the September forecast due to lower-than-anticipated production in Denmark, France, Germany, and Spain, 1992/93 production still is expected to exceed the 1991/92 volume by 7 percent. In France, the largest producer in the EC, sugar outturn is forecast down 4 percent from September because early-season assessments of sugar content did not meet expectations. However, the projected 1992/93 outturn of 4.7 million tons is considered good in that it is potentially 6 percent greater than a year ago. Germany's 1992/93 sugar production is estimated at 4.5 million tons, up 6 percent from last year due to generally favorable growing conditions for sugarbeets.

In India, the world's largest sugar producer, outturn for the 1992/93 season is estimated at 14.6 million tons, down 200,000 from September and 6 percent less than the record crop of 1991/92. A slight decline in planted area in Andhra Pradesh and drought during most of the sugarcane planting season in Maharashtra are the principal reasons for the downturn in production. In addition to the milled centrifugal white sugar, India also produces 2 other types -- khandsari and gur -- which compete for sugarcane. Gur, a crystallized brown-type sugar, is produced and consumed in rural areas. Khandsari, a native semi-white centrifugal sugar, remains popular with Indian consumers because it is less expensive than milled sugar. Of these 2 types, only the estimate for Khandsari sugar is included in total centrifugal production.

Sugar production in Asia during 1992/93 is estimated at 37.4 million tons, up 1 percent from September, but down 2 percent from last year. Production will be higher than a year ago in only 2 of the 6 major producing countries. India's output, as discussed above, is expected to be down 6 percent from last year. In China, the world's third largest sugar producer, output is estimated at a record 8.6 million tons. Sugar produced from sugarcane is expected to be up 215,000 tons from last year, but the increase may be partially offset by a 165,000-ton decrease in sugar production from sugarbeets.

In Brazil, the world's second largest producer of sugar, output in 1992/93 is expected to be up marginally from the September forecast and 3 percent greater than in 1991/92. The upturn primarily is due to an increase in sugarcane area and favorable growing conditions in the northeast growing areas as well as Brazil's Central-South region which accounts for 70 percent of the country's sugar production.

Sugar production in the former Soviet Union during the 1992/93 season is estimated at 7.4 million tons, up 9 percent from a year ago. The increase largely reflects higher sucrose content in the beets, expanded area, and better sugarbeet yield in Russia.

The 1992/93 production estimate for Cuba is unchanged from the September forecast of 6.0 million tons, a 14-percent decline from last year and potentially the lowest outturn since 1980/81. Cuba's 1992/93 sugarcane harvest, which is expected to start in December, will be hampered by shortages of spare parts, fuel, and fertilizer -- inputs Cuba normally obtained from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Sugar mills also have been affected by the shortage of parts which has severely limited their ability to make much-needed repairs.

Thailand's 1992/93 sugar production is estimated at a record 5.5 million tons, up 10 percent from the September forecast and 9 percent above 1991/92. Sugarcane competes with cassava, corn, and soybeans in the North and Northeast where advance payments are being offered to new sugarcane producers who are willing to switch out of other crops and into sugarcane.

In the Philippines, sugar production for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 6 percent from September and 7 percent less than last season. The decline stems from reduced production prospects in the Negros-Panay region where excessively dry conditions during the December 1991 through May 1992 period resulted in late planting, slower cane development, and delayed maturation. Nearly 20 percent of the newly planted cane crop had to be replanted because of the drought. In addition, precipitation during the May-November rainy season was below normal throughout most of Negros-Panay.

Pakistan's 1992/93 sugar estimate of 2.4 million tons is 1 percent above the September forecast, but 2 percent below the record 2.5 million-ton crop in 1991/92. The decrease anticipates a below-average sucrose recovery rate from the flood-damaged sugarcane crop in Sindh Province.

In Indonesia, the estimate of 2.2 million tons of sugar for the 1992/93 season is unchanged from September, but down 7 percent from the previous year due to the adverse effect weather had on the cane's sugar content.

Sugar production in Mexico during the 1992/93 season is estimated at 3.8 million tons, up 4 percent from the September forecast and 7 percent above last year. The increase reflects better-than-expected weather during the growing season and the use of some cane stocks carried over from last year.

Turkey's 1992/93 sugar output is expected to decline 8 percent from September and 10 percent from 1991/92, to 1.8 million tons. The decline is due to poor growing conditions for sugarbeets in Central Anatolia. The State Sugar Corporation strongly encourages sugar production for both domestic consumption and export. Farmers are well compensated for increasing plantings of sugarbeets via high support prices, premiums for high sugar content and early harvesting, and other incentives.

In South Africa, sugar production for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from the September forecast, but 34 percent less than last season. South Africa's 1992/93 milling season will go down as one of the poorest on record due to the severe drought and a series of late-season fires.

In Australia, sugar output is estimated at 3.8 million tons, 27 percent above the 1991/92 volume. Favorable weather throughout the 1992/93 season is seen as the major reason for the increase which might have been higher were it not for excessively dry weather in the Mackay region of Queensland. The Australian sugar industry has been partially deregulated in recent years. This has resulted in the industry's first significant entry, since 1965, of new growers as well as the planting of new areas to sugarcane.

Franklin Hokana, (202) 720-0875

TABLE 20
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 2/	1992/93 Sept 3/	1992/93 Nov 3/
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	121	138	160	140	140
Mexico	3,100	3,900	3,500	3,620	3,750
United States 4/	6,008	6,273	6,577	6,804	6,849
Total	9,229	10,311	10,237	10,564	10,739
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	944	1,300	1,570	1,500	1,350
Bolivia	180	225	230	230	230
Brazil	7,793	7,900	8,936	9,100	9,200
Chile	448	370	360	460	460
Colombia	1,611	1,595	1,760	1,690	1,800
Ecuador	331	355	349	360	360
Guyana	130	162	235	230	240
Paraguay	120	100	110	120	120
Peru	620	575	480	500	500
Surinam	1	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	75	70	80	80	80
Venezuela	495	510	540	545	545
Total	12,748	13,163	14,651	14,816	14,886
CENTRAL AMERICA					
Belize	102	104	102	100	100
Costa Rica	245	265	290	300	300
El Salvador	211	270	346	300	360
Guatemala	875	1,015	1,118	1,200	1,200
Honduras	199	191	188	200	195
Nicaragua	198	217	195	250	225
Panama	114	126	127	115	115
Total	1,944	2,188	2,366	2,465	2,495
CARIBBEAN					
Barbados	69	65	55	50	40
Cuba	8,000	7,620	7,000	6,000	6,000
Dominican Republic	636	580	570	610	610
Guadeloupe	60	60	50	40	60
Haiti	35	30	30	30	30
Jamaica	229	221	223	240	230
Martinique	2	2	4	3	5
Puerto Rico	62	67	61	61	61
St. Kitts & Nevis	25	15	20	20	20
Trinidad & Tobago	121	104	116	110	110
Total	9,239	8,764	8,129	7,164	7,166
EC-12					
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,039	1,116	964	1,000	1,000
Denmark	529	591	508	500	480
France 5/	4,204	4,736	4,423	4,900	4,700
Germany	4,087	4,675	4,245	4,550	4,500
Greece	421	315	310	370	370
Ireland	233	227	230	220	220
Italy	1,803	1,587	1,640	1,750	1,950
Netherlands	1,241	1,341	1,137	1,300	1,300
Portugal	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	1,037	1,036	1,047	1,040	1,025
United Kingdom	1,322	1,360	1,330	1,400	1,410
Total	15,918	16,986	15,836	17,032	16,957
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE					
Austria	457	451	466	500	470
Finland	168	176	162	165	165
Sweden	401	419	252	310	310
Switzerland	152	160	136	150	150
Total	1,178	1,206	1,016	1,125	1,095

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 20 (Continued)
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 2/	1992/93 Sept 3/	1992/93 Nov 3/
EASTERN EUROPE					
Albania	16	14	15	10	10
Bulgaria	60	80	70	40	40
Czechoslovakia	878	700	780	800	800
Hungary	630	550	700	500	500
Poland	1,865	2,214	1,642	1,400	1,550
Romania	499	334	430	500	400
Yugoslavia	930	885	850	750	700
Total	4,878	4,777	4,487	4,000	4,000
FSU-12 6/	9,425	9,047	6,795	7,500	7,400
Baltics 7/	135	117	125	80	80
NORTH AFRICA					
Algeria	10	10	10	10	10
Egypt	957	982	950	1,010	1,000
Morocco	494	519	519	460	460
Sudan	420	480	500	500	500
Tunisia	35	37	27	40	40
Total	1,916	2,028	2,006	2,020	2,010
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA					
Angola	35	35	35	35	35
Benin	4	5	5	5	5
Burkina	20	20	20	20	20
Burundi	8	10	10	10	10
Cameroon	40	40	40	40	40
Chad	20	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	35	35	35	35
Cote d' Ivoire	164	149	165	180	170
Ethiopia	183	190	200	200	200
Gabon	20	20	20	20	20
Ghana	10	5	5	5	5
Guinea	25	25	25	25	25
Kenya	441	430	434	440	350
Madagascar	125	125	125	125	125
Malawi	175	200	200	200	200
Mali	20	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	602	661	648	700	700
Mozambique	30	35	40	30	30
Nigeria	53	59	45	75	50
Reunion	178	200	225	235	245
Rwanda	5	5	5	5	5
Senegal	60	60	60	60	60
Sierra Leone	6	6	7	6	6
Somalia	35	40	40	40	30
South Africa	2,289	2,152	2,429	1,600	1,600
Swaziland	504	527	490	490	480
Tanzania	95	112	115	115	115
Togo	4	5	5	5	5
Uganda	30	30	30	30	30
Zaire	60	60	60	60	60
Zambia	142	133	140	140	140
Zimbabwe	502	493	348	10	10
Total	5,920	5,907	6,046	4,981	4,846
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	600	700	750	800	850
Iraq	7	8	10	5	12
Lebanon	6	6	6	8	8
Syria	41	43	50	50	50
Turkey	1,380	1,944	2,052	2,000	1,840
Total	2,034	2,701	2,868	2,863	2,760

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 20 (Continued)
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 2/	1992/93 Sept 3/	1992/93 Nov 3/
OTHER ASIA					
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	196	262	240	240	240
Burma	35	25	30	30	30
China	5,618	6,765	8,500	8,500	8,550
India 8/	12,575	13,748	15,470	14,750	14,550
Indonesia	2,080	2,120	2,250	2,100	2,100
Japan	988	922	987	915	900
Malaysia	105	95	104	100	105
Nepal	35	40	45	45	45
Pakistan	1,987	2,067	2,489	2,400	2,430
Philippines	1,750	1,718	2,010	2,000	1,875
Sri Lanka	35	35	35	35	35
Taiwan	511	409	500	520	520
Thailand	3,502	3,954	5,062	5,000	5,500
Vietnam	450	500	600	550	550
Total	29,877	32,670	38,332	37,195	37,440
OCEANIA					
Australia	3,797	3,637	2,993	3,500	3,800
Fiji	461	420	400	430	430
Papua New Guinea	35	45	50	50	50
Total	4,293	4,102	3,443	3,980	4,280
WORLD TOTAL	108,734	113,967	116,337	115,785	116,154

1/ One-half of the crop years are on a September/August basis. Crop years for Southern Hemisphere countries begin prior to September. Factors for converting from refined to raw sugar are 1.087 for refined beet sugar and 1.07 for refined cane sugar.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Forecast.

4/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane sugar, but exclude Puerto Rico cane sugar which is listed separately.

5/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.

6/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.

7/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

8/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar.

Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in million tons is as follows: 1989/90 - .818; 1990/91 - .859; 1991/92 - 1.035; 1992/93 - .828.

NOVEMBER 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION

World sugar production from sugarcane for 1992/93 is estimated at 76.8 million tons, 2 percent above the forecast made in May, but 2 percent below last season's record level of 78.3 million tons. The 1992/93 season marks the first time since the 1987/88 season where sugar from cane is expected to decline from the previous season. World sugarcane area is estimated at 12.5 million hectares, 3 percent above the May forecast, but marginally below the record 12.6 million hectares harvested in 1984/85. Raw material production is forecast to increase 1 percent from the May forecast, but is virtually unchanged from 1991/92.

India accounts for 19 percent of the world's total sugar produced from sugarcane and is the world's largest sugarcane producer. Indian sugarcane area for milled sugar and khandsari is estimated at 2.25 million hectares, up 2 percent from the previous season, and is expected to yield 145.0 million tons of raw material. However, cane sugar production is expected to be down 6 percent from last season's record, to 14.6 million tons. Late payments by sugar mills affected farmers' planting decisions, slowing the rate of area expansion in Andhra Pradesh and the northern region where state-mandated sugarcane prices are the highest. In addition, dry weather from the fall of 1991 through the spring of 1992 contributed to a reduction in planted area in Maharashtra. Sugarcane remains a lucrative crop for farmers in mill "command areas" because there is an assured outlet for their crop. In general, farmers are shifting to shorter maturing sugarcane varieties to allow for greater flexibility in crop rotation. In Maharashtra, a 15-month crop planted in October and a 12-month crop planted in January are becoming more popular than the high-yielding 18-month crop traditionally planted in July. In the North, the most popular variety is a 10 to 12-month maturing cane planted in February. If it is a ratoon crop, this quick-maturing variety can be harvested after 8 to 10 months due to the existing root structure. Some farmers in the north can plant late-season sugarcane following the wheat harvest in April, harvest the first crop the following March, and then a ratoon crop in October.

Brazil's 1992/93 sugarcane area harvested for sugar is estimated at 1.5 million hectares, up 23 percent from last year. Raw tonnage is forecast at 80.0 million tons, up 7 percent from 1991/92. In the past, the total area planted to sugarcane has been influenced by alcohol production and consumption policies. However, the government's authorization plans for sugar have varied from the actual cane sugar output. Brazil's current total area planted to sugarcane is about 4.2 million hectares which is expected to yield 272.0 million tons of sugarcane for sugar and alcohol.

Sugarcane area in Asia for 1992/93 is estimated at a record 6.0 million hectares, 3 percent more than last season with all of the major producing countries showing increases except Indonesia and Pakistan. In China, sugarcane area is expected to increase 3 percent in 1992/93. Cane sugar production is forecast at a record 6.9 million tons. The leading sugarcane producing Provinces in China are Guangdong and Guangxi. Guangdong sugarcane tonnage will decline about 5 percent in 1992/93 because of relatively poor grower returns. Large sugarcane harvests are forecast for Guangxi, Hainan, and Yunnan.

In Thailand, 1992/93 harvested area is estimated up 6 percent from a year ago -- high enough to yield a record 5.5 million tons of cane sugar. Sugarcane continues to compete in the North and Northeast with cassava, corn, and soybeans. Some rice and kenaf areas have been converted to sugarcane in the lower Northeast where 2 sugar mills have relocated. Advance payments are being offered to farmers who are willing to switch land into sugarcane production.

In an effort to improve sugarcane uniformity and quality, a commercial cane sugar system for payment will be applied to all sugar mills beginning with the 1992/93 season. To improve yields and extraction rates, sugar mills have brought in sugarcane specialists to familiarize the mills' field staffs with various high-yielding varieties. The field staffs from the mills in the new sugarcane areas in the Northeast play an important role in persuading farmers to switch from rice, kenaf, and cassava to sugarcane. There are 46 sugar mills in Thailand. Currently, the Thai Government prohibits construction of new sugar mills or any expansion of crushing capacity. However, most of the relocated mills expand their crushing capacity and simply pay the government-imposed fines.

In the Philippines, harvested sugarcane area for 1992/93 is estimated at 370,000 hectares. Cane yields are expected to be sharply lower this season due to inclement weather. The sugar industry increasingly is concerned about the high cost of sugar recovery due to old, inefficient machinery and equipment. This concern intensified when the Philippine's 1991/92 and 1992/93 U.S. sugar import quota was lowered and the industry realized that it may soon be forced to compete in the world market. In response, the Government agreed to include the sugar industry in the 1992 Investment Priorities Plan (IPP). Under the IPP, announced in March 1992, targeted industries are encouraged to make capital improvements by being exempted from duties and taxes on imported machinery and equipment and by receiving an income tax-holiday on "pioneering projects." The eligibility of sugar mills for the IPP was announced in November 1992.

In Indonesia, the 1992/93 estimate of harvested area is down 6 percent and cane sugar outturn is expected to decline 7 percent due to unfavorable weather. The National Logistics Agency (BULOG), in an effort to encourage the production of better quality sugar, offers a premium for high-quality product. The amount of the premium depends on whether the buyer is a member of the food processing industry or a licensed distributor. In either case, the premiums are paid by the buyer directly to the mill.

In Mexico, the sugarcane area estimate for 1992/93 is up 2 percent from last season and cane sugar production is expected to increase 7 percent from 1991/92. The Mexican sugar industry is still in the process of restructuring and faces several problems. Domestic sugar prices continue to be controlled by the Government and are currently adjusted monthly according to a formula which follows the peso exchange rate against the U.S. dollar.

In South Africa, sugarcane area for 1992/93 is estimated at approximately the same level as last season. However, raw material production is expected to decline by nearly one-third due to drought and a series of devastating fires. The millers and growers have been working together to harvest and mill the burnt cane, but, in many instances, the damage was too severe. The growing and harvesting cycle has been broken in many areas and considerable replanting will have to be done to return sugarcane area to the pre-drought/fire level.

In Australia, the sugarcane area estimate is nearly the same as a year ago, but cane sugar production is up 27 percent from last year's poor harvest. Favorable weather during the 1992/93 growing season is expected to result in a 30-percent increase in the total sugarcane crush. The Australian sugarcane industry has been partially deregulated in recent years which allows for the entry of new growers. Land assigned for sugar production in Queensland increased 5 percent in 1989, 8 percent in 1990, 3 percent in 1991, and 6 percent in 1992. The Sugar Industry Act of 1991 includes a provision for a 3-percent annual increase in assigned sugarcane area through the 1995/96 season.

In Zimbabwe, normally the fourth-largest producing country in Sub-Saharan Africa, a severe drought reduced production to only 10,000 tons of sugar in 1992/93, down dramatically from the 500,000-ton crops of 2 and 3 years ago.

Franklin Hokana, (202) 720-0875

TABLE 21

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Argentina						
1990/91	265	47.2	12,520	1,300	10.4	4.91
1991/92	280	51.1	14,320	1,570	11.0	5.61
1992/93 NOV	260	50.4	13,100	1,350	10.3	5.19
Australia						
1990/91	339	74.2	25,140	3,637	14.5	10.73
1991/92	341	62.5	21,306	2,993	14.0	8.78
1992/93 NOV	342	81.1	27,750	3,800	13.7	11.11
Brazil						
1990/91	1,170	64.1	75,000	7,900	10.5	6.75
1991/92	1,220	61.5	75,000	8,936	11.9	7.32
1992/93 NOV	1,500	53.3	80,000	9,200	11.5	6.13
China 2/						
1990/91	1,009	57.1	57,620	5,243	9.1	5.20
1991/92	1,164	58.3	67,898	6,685	9.8	5.74
1992/93 NOV	1,200	57.1	68,500	6,900	10.1	5.75
Colombia						
1990/91	115	122.5	14,092	1,595	11.3	13.87
1991/92	118	121.8	14,375	1,760	12.2	14.92
1992/93 NOV	122	120.5	14,700	1,800	12.2	14.75
Cuba						
1990/91	1,350	50.0	67,500	7,620	11.3	5.64
1991/92	1,200	45.0	54,000	7,000	13.0	5.83
1992/93 NOV	1,200	45.0	54,000	6,000	11.1	5.00
Dominican Republic						
1990/91	210	32.6	6,845	580	8.5	2.76
1991/92	208	32.6	6,780	570	8.4	2.74
1992/93 NOV	212	32.5	6,900	610	8.8	2.88
Egypt 2/						
1990/91	90	97.8	8,800	891	10.1	9.90
1991/92	89	93.3	8,300	850	10.2	9.55
1992/93 NOV	87	97.7	8,500	900	10.6	10.34
Fiji						
1990/91	60	67.0	4,020	420	10.4	7.00
1991/92	60	56.3	3,380	400	11.8	6.67
1992/93 NOV	60	67.0	4,020	430	10.7	7.17
Guatemala						
1990/91	120	81.6	9,797	1,015	10.4	8.46
1991/92	125	82.1	10,258	1,118	10.9	8.94
1992/93 NOV	125	84.8	10,600	1,200	11.3	9.60

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
India 3/						
1990/91	2,117	64.3	136,119	13,748	10.1	6.49
1991/92	2,200	64.5	142,000	15,470	10.9	7.03
1992/93 NOV	2,250	64.4	145,000	14,550	10.0	6.47
Indonesia						
1990/91	365	76.9	28,074	2,120	7.6	5.81
1991/92	385	73.0	28,100	2,250	8.0	5.84
1992/93 NOV	360	72.2	26,000	2,100	8.1	5.83
Mauritius						
1990/91	80	75.0	6,000	661	11.0	8.26
1991/92	80	80.0	6,400	648	10.1	8.10
1992/93 NOV	80	81.3	6,500	700	10.8	8.75
Mexico						
1990/91	525	68.6	36,000	3,900	10.8	7.43
1991/92	519	68.0	35,300	3,500	9.9	6.74
1992/93 NOV	530	68.3	36,200	3,750	10.4	7.08
Pakistan 2/						
1990/91	555	40.7	22,604	2,042	9.0	3.68
1991/92	580	42.8	24,800	2,457	9.9	4.24
1992/93 NOV	570	43.9	25,000	2,400	9.6	4.21
Peru						
1990/91	46	134.8	6,200	575	9.3	12.50
1991/92	52	119.2	6,200	480	7.7	9.23
1992/93 NOV	44	90.9	4,000	500	12.5	11.36
Philippines						
1990/91	341	54.5	18,600	1,718	9.2	5.04
1991/92	370	61.6	22,800	2,010	8.8	5.43
1992/93 NOV	370	56.8	21,000	1,875	8.9	5.07
South Africa						
1990/91	265	68.2	18,083	2,152	11.9	8.12
1991/92	276	72.7	20,078	2,429	12.1	8.80
1992/93 NOV	277	49.5	13,700	1,600	11.7	5.78
Sudan						
1990/91	50	100.0	5,000	480	9.6	9.60
1991/92	50	100.0	5,000	500	10.0	10.00
1992/93 NOV	50	100.0	5,000	500	10.0	10.00
Swaziland						
1990/91	36	106.9	3,850	527	13.7	14.64
1991/92	37	106.5	3,941	490	12.4	13.24
1992/93 NOV	36	106.9	3,850	480	12.5	13.33

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Taiwan						
1990/91	55	76.7	4,219	409	9.7	7.44
1991/92	58	93.1	5,400	500	9.3	8.62
1992/93 NOV	59	88.1	5,200	520	10.0	8.81
Thailand						
1990/91	895	45.3	40,563	3,954	9.7	4.42
1991/92	915	51.9	47,505	5,062	10.7	5.53
1992/93 NOV	970	48.5	47,000	5,500	11.7	5.67
U.S. (Hawaii) 4/						
1990/91	29	204.5	5,931	657	11.1	22.66
1991/92	27	195.0	5,266	680	12.9	25.19
1992/93 NOV	24	204.1	4,899	612	12.5	25.50
U.S. (Mainland) 2/						
1990/91	265	68.3	18,087	2,119	11.7	8.00
1991/92	318	68.9	21,899	2,450	11.2	7.70
1992/93 NOV	335	63.8	21,372	2,472	11.6	7.38
Venezuela						
1990/91	105	62.1	6,519	510	7.8	4.86
1991/92	105	63.8	6,700	540	8.1	5.14
1992/93 NOV	105	65.7	6,900	545	7.9	5.19
Zimbabwe						
1990/91	35	106.6	3,732	493	13.2	14.09
1991/92	20	139.7	2,793	348	12.5	17.40
1992/93 NOV	2	45.0	90	10	11.1	5.00
Major Cane Producers						
1990/91	10,492	61.1	640,915	66,266	10.3	6.32
1991/92	10,797	61.1	659,799	71,696	10.9	6.64
1992/93 NOV	11,170	59.1	659,781	70,304	10.7	6.29
OTHERS						
1990/91	1,220	56.3	68,746	6,249	9.1	5.12
1991/92	1,245	57.0	70,948	6,583	9.3	5.29
1992/93 NOV	1,304	54.9	71,600	6,532	9.1	5.01
WORLD						
1990/91	11,712	60.6	709,661	72,515	10.2	6.19
1991/92	12,042	60.7	730,747	78,279	10.7	6.50
1992/93 NOV	12,474	58.6	731,381	76,836	10.5	6.16

1/ Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.

2/ Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar.

3/ Includes Khandsari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar).

4/ Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months. Consequently, yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

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PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION

World sugar production from sugarbeets for 1992/93 is estimated at 39.3 million tons, up 2 percent from the May forecast and 3 percent more than last season, but 5 percent less than the record 41.5 million produced in 1990/91. The increase in beet sugar production during the past year is a result of a 1-percent increase in harvested area, to 8.6 million hectares, and a 5-percent increase in sugarbeet yield. Partially offsetting this gain was a decline in the recovery rate from 13.8 to 13.5 percent.

The European Community (EC) accounts for 15 percent of the world's total sugar production and 43 percent of the sugar produced from sugarbeets. The EC 1992/93 beet area is estimated to increase 1 percent, to 2.0 million hectares. In France, the largest sugar producer in the EC, 1992/93 sugarbeet area is estimated up 2 percent from last year, but 4 percent below the 1990/91 record. Sugar production is expected to increase 6 percent over last year because of record sugarbeet yields. The most recent policy developments affecting the French sugar sector have been: the adoption of the CAP reform in May 1992; the granting by the French Government of a permanent tax exemption for the manufacture of fuels made from agricultural products, including ethanol made from sugarbeets, in July 1992; and, the exclusion of sugarbeets from the list of crops that can be grown for non-food uses and be eligible for EC subsidies on land set-aside under the new CAP regulations. Although CAP reform does not directly affect sugarbeet growers, they are concerned with the reduction in grain prices precipitated by the reform. Declining grain prices draw down the prices of beet pulp used for animal feed and reduce the profitability of crops rotated with beets. French sugarbeet growers are lobbying the Government and the EC to have the right to grow sugarbeets for ethanol production on land set aside under the CAP reform.

In Germany, the 1992/93 area estimate is down 3 percent from last year. However, beet sugar production is expected to increase 6 percent, to 4.5 million tons, as a result of a 16-percent increase in sugarbeet yields. Reportedly, the average sugarbeet size is about 13 percent larger than in 1991 and 5 percent more sugarbeets were planted per hectare than last year.

Italy's 1992/93 area estimate is up 13 percent or 36,000 hectares from last year. The increase stems from sugar production shortfalls with respect to Italy's quota in previous years. Sugar outturn for 1992/93 is expected to exceed the level of the country's A+B quota of 1.7 million tons allocated to Italy by the EC.

In the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union, the 1992/93 harvested area estimate is expected to be up 3 percent from 1991/92. Although sugarbeet yields in Russia are reportedly higher than last year, other States are experiencing lower yields. However, total sugar output in the former Soviet Union is up 9 percent from a year ago because of the improved Russian crop and an increase in sucrose content in Ukraine.

In Poland, the 1992/93 area estimate of 378,000 hectares is 5 percent more than last year, but beet sugar production will be down 6 percent due to drought. With domestic sugar prices trending downward, the Government recently moved to discourage imports by assessing a minimum import duty of US\$200/ton of white sugar to buttress the existing 40 percent ad valorem tariff. This makes further imports unlikely and should boost prices paid to domestic sugarbeet farmers.

In China, the 1992/93 area estimate is 4 percent less than last year, but sugarbeet production is expected to be down less than 2 percent because of an increase in beet yield. Beet sugar production is estimated to decline 9 percent from a year ago because of poorer returns for beets vis-a-vis alternative crops in northeast China. Officials in the northeast region, particularly Heilongjiang, assert that the large 1991/92 sugarbeet crop so depressed prices that sugarbeet producers in the Northeast cannot compete with sugarcane growers in southern China.

In Turkey, the 1992/93 area estimate is down only slightly from last season, but sugarbeet yield and recovery rates are down 4 and 7 percent, respectively. The State Sugar Corporation of Turkey purchases the entire crop of beets at predetermined support prices. Farmers bring their beets to the purchasing centers in their region and, from there, the beets are hauled to factories for storage and processing.

Franklin Hokana, (202) 720-0875

TABLE 22
SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Austria						
1990/91	50	49.9	2,494	451	18.1	9.02
1991/92	51	49.5	2,522	466	18.5	9.14
1992/93 NOV	54	52.8	2,850	470	16.5	8.70
Belgium-Luxembourg						
1990/91	112	61.2	6,857	1,116	16.3	9.96
1991/92	106	57.0	6,043	964	16.0	9.09
1992/93 NOV	105	61.9	6,500	1,000	15.4	9.52
China 2/						
1990/91	670	21.7	14,526	1,522	10.5	2.27
1991/92	784	20.8	16,289	1,815	11.1	2.32
1992/93 NOV	750	21.3	16,000	1,650	10.3	2.20
Czechoslovakia						
1990/91	170	31.2	5,308	700	13.2	4.12
1991/92	168	34.9	5,857	780	13.3	4.64
1992/93 NOV	171	35.1	6,000	800	13.3	4.68
Denmark						
1990/91	66	55.8	3,685	591	16.0	8.95
1991/92	65	46.6	3,027	508	16.8	7.82
1992/93 NOV	65	50.8	3,300	480	14.5	7.38
France						
1990/91	478	53.4	25,520	4,736	18.6	9.91
1991/92	453	53.9	24,395	4,423	18.1	9.76
1992/93 NOV	460	60.5	27,850	4,700	16.9	10.22
Germany						
1990/91	620	49.0	30,366	4,675	15.4	7.54
1991/92	574	45.2	25,926	4,245	16.4	7.40
1992/93 NOV	554	52.3	29,000	4,500	15.5	8.12
Hungary						
1990/91	115	38.3	4,400	550	12.5	4.78
1991/92	115	43.5	5,000	700	14.0	6.09
1992/93 NOV	97	36.1	3,500	500	14.3	5.15
Italy						
1990/91	270	43.0	11,600	1,587	13.7	5.88
1991/92	274	41.6	11,400	1,640	14.4	5.99
1992/93 NOV	310	45.2	14,000	1,950	13.9	6.29
Japan 2/						
1990/91	72	55.5	3,994	700	17.5	9.72
1991/92	72	57.2	4,115	780	19.0	10.83
1992/93 NOV	71	53.5	3,800	690	18.2	9.72
Netherlands						
1990/91	125	69.7	8,707	1,341	15.4	10.73
1991/92	123	58.4	7,189	1,137	15.8	9.24
1992/93 NOV	123	70.0	8,610	1,300	15.1	10.57
Poland						
1990/91	440	38.0	16,721	2,214	13.2	5.03
1991/92	361	31.6	11,412	1,642	14.4	4.55
1992/93 NOV	378	25.9	9,800	1,550	15.8	4.10

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 22 (Continued)

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Romania						
1990/91	163	19.1	3,114	334	10.7	2.05
1991/92	202	22.4	4,516	430	9.5	2.13
1992/93 NOV	140	28.6	4,000	400	10.0	2.86
Spain 2/						
1990/91	160	46.0	7,358	1,020	13.9	6.38
1991/92	150	44.7	6,710	1,032	15.4	6.88
1992/93 NOV	150	48.7	7,300	1,010	13.8	6.73
Turkey						
1990/91	378	37.0	13,986	1,944	13.9	5.14
1991/92	400	38.7	15,474	2,052	13.3	5.13
1992/93 NOV	398	37.2	14,800	1,840	12.4	4.62
FSU-12 3/						
1990/91	3,239	24.8	80,379	9,047	11.3	2.79
1991/92	3,112	20.2	62,900	6,795	10.8	2.18
1992/93 NOV	3,210	22.1	71,000	7,400	10.4	2.31
Baltics 4/						
1990/91	47	28.7	1,351	117	8.7	2.49
1991/92	42	28.8	1,211	125	10.3	2.98
1992/93 NOV	45	17.8	800	80	10.0	1.78
United Kingdom 2/						
1990/91	192	41.7	8,000	1,360	17.0	7.08
1991/92	170	46.2	7,850	1,330	16.9	7.82
1992/93 NOV	172	46.5	8,000	1,410	17.6	8.20
United States						
1990/91	557	44.8	24,959	3,497	14.0	6.28
1991/92	562	45.3	25,485	3,447	13.5	6.13
1992/93 NOV	572	46.1	26,381	3,765	14.3	6.58
Yugoslavia						
1990/91	158	37.4	5,915	885	15.0	5.60
1991/92	139	44.7	6,219	850	13.7	6.12
1992/93 NOV	158	36.1	5,700	700	12.3	4.43
MAJOR BEET PRODUCERS						
1990/91	8,082	34.6	279,240	38,387	13.7	4.75
1991/92	7,923	32.0	253,540	35,161	13.9	4.44
1992/93 NOV	7,983	33.7	269,191	36,195	13.4	4.53
OTHERS						
1990/91	584	40.4	23,607	3,065	13.0	5.25
1991/92	568	39.4	22,396	2,897	12.9	5.10
1992/93 NOV	580	39.2	22,749	3,123	13.7	5.38
WORLD						
1990/91	8,666	34.9	302,847	41,452	13.7	4.78
1991/92	8,491	32.5	275,936	38,058	13.8	4.48
1992/93 NOV	8,563	34.1	291,940	39,318	13.5	4.59

1/ Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.087.

2/ Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.

3/ FSU-12 covers the same area previously designated USSR, excluding the Baltic States.

4/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

MALAYSIAN PALM OIL PRODUCTION

Total palm oil production in Malaysia during 1991/92 (October-September) is estimated at 6.2 million tons, up 3 percent from the previous year, but below the record crop of 6.4 million produced in 1989/90. Although first quarter output was lower than anticipated, production recovered over the remainder of the year. An expansion of mature area and recovery of yields boosted production above output in 1990/91.

Production of palm oil in Malaysia during 1990/91 began slowly but turned around in March and increased each month with the exception of June. Total production was down in the first and second quarters but were at record levels in the last two quarters. Total monthly production was at a record level each month during the last quarter. The 1990/91 marketing season ended with production estimated at 6.0 million tons, second only to the record level of 6.4 million produced in 1989/90. The decline in output for 1991/92 was mainly attributed to a shortage of rainfall during the preceding year.

The 1991/92 season had a better start than the preceding season. Total palm oil production in January set a new monthly record at 662,000 tons, but declined every month until April. Total production continued to increase throughout the year with the exception of June, which showed a slight decline. Production in the first two quarters was higher than the same period the preceding year, but lower than 1989/90. Production in the third quarter was higher than 1989/90, but marginally lower than in 1990/91; fourth quarter production set a new record at 1.9 million tons. With respect to future palm oil output, area planted is forecast to increase 60,000 hectares annually, reaching 2.3 million by 1995 and 2.6 million by the year 2000.

Malaysia produces nearly 55 percent of the world's palm oil. Palm oil production is centered in Peninsular and East Malaysia, and is harvested on a continuous basis throughout the year.

Over 85 percent of the country's total palm oil is produced in the West or peninsular region. Production in 1991/92 is estimated at 5.19 million tons, up slightly from 5.16 million last year. The first 5 months of production (October to February) were characterized by a downturn in output caused by the normal biological reduction, inadequate rains (during the previous 12 to 18 months), and tree stress caused by excessive fruiting in the previous months. However, production turned around in March and output increased in successive months, except for June. The decline in June was attributed to fruit bunches that were smaller than normal, reflecting the lagged effects of the previous year's dry weather. New areas brought into oil palm production has slowed, but area is continuing to grow at the expense of rubber -- due to better economic returns. In support of palm oil expansion, the Malaysian Ministry of Primary Industries has advised the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) to phase out rubber cultivation in the FELDA estates and to concentrate on oil palm in all replanting programs.

In East Malaysia, palm oil production accounts for about 15 percent of the country's total output. Production in this region during 1991/92 is estimated at 1.0 million tons, up 18 percent from last year. As in the peninsula of West Malaysia, output during the first 5 months trended lower. However, production rebounded in March and continued at a record pace through the remainder of the year, with the exception of August which equaled the previous monthly record set in 1990/91. As a result of a concerted effort by the Government to increase oil palm area in east Malaysia, and with the added boost of higher palm oil prices relative to other competing oils, production has increased annually with 1991/92 ending with a record output of 1.0 million tons.

Nancy S. Dykes, (202) 720-0882

TABLE 23

MALAYSIAN PALM OIL PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

East Malaysia

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
October	39	47	57	70	75	105
November	37	39	51	72	68	82
December	36	34	42	71	64	73
January	32	27	39	65	55	64
February	27	22	35	56	49	60
March	27	28	36	58	60	75
April	29	39	42	53	68	88
May	34	47	57	69	82	91
June	46	56	47	67	74	92
July	47	49	48	63	82	101
August	42	50	56	73	93	93
September	49	52	66	75	99	101
Total	445	490	576	792	869	1025

West Malaysia

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
October	434	436	451	557	495	557
November	382	360	406	564	426	403
December	301	284	376	459	341	335
January	240	238	325	375	276	332
February	244	252	306	365	283	323
March	263	313	333	397	373	367
April	282	334	348	360	399	405
May	283	348	387	483	466	417
June	345	422	456	454	425	410
July	390	431	511	499	523	495
August	449	485	578	551	565	565
September	509	459	581	558	590	590
Total	4,122	4,362	5,058	5,622	5,162	5,199

Total Malaysia

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
October	473	483	508	627	570	662
November	419	399	457	636	494	485
December	337	318	418	530	405	408
January	272	265	364	440	331	396
February	271	274	341	421	332	383
March	290	341	369	455	433	442
April	311	373	390	413	467	493
May	317	395	444	552	548	508
June	391	478	503	521	499	502
July	437	480	559	562	605	596
August	491	535	634	624	658	658
September	558	511	647	633	689	691
Total	4,567	4,852	5,634	6,414	6,031	6,224

DAIRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Cow milk production in selected countries for 1992 is estimated at 415.0 million tons, down 3 percent from a year ago. This decline follows a 3-percent reduction in 1991 when a long-term upward trend in cow milk production was reversed. A further decline, to 408.2 million tons, is forecast for 1993. These downturns largely reflect the unfavorable conditions faced by milk producers in the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union. Besides the former Soviet Union, 1992 milk output also is expected to be down in South Africa, in the European Community (EC), particularly Germany, and in all the Eastern European countries. In contrast, India and China are expected to show significant increases in 1992 milk output.

For the major dairy products, 1992 output of butter and nonfat dry milk (NDM) in the selected countries is expected to show a decline, while output of cheese and casein is expected to increase. Output of butter in 1992 is estimated at 6.1 million tons, 4 percent below the 1991 level. A further decline, to 6.0 million tons, is forecast for 1993. Output of cheese in 1992 is estimated at 11.1 million tons, up 1 percent from 1991. Production of approximately 11.3 million tons is forecast for 1993. NDM output for 1992 is estimated at 2.9 million tons, down 10 percent from 1991. Most of the decline is expected to occur in the EC. NDM production in 1993 is projected at 2.8 million tons. Casein output is forecast at 227,000 tons in 1992, 12 percent above the 1991 level. A small decline, to 224,000 tons, is forecast for 1993.

Milk production in the United States for 1992 is estimated at 68.8 million tons, up 1.4 million from last year. The number of milk cows is slightly below the 1991 level, but unseasonably cool weather this summer in some of the major milk producing areas helped boost milk output per cow. U.S. milk output in 1993 is forecast to show a small increase, to 68.9 million tons. In Canada, a 3-percent cut in the quota for processing milk deliveries during the 1992/93 marketing year (August 1992-July 1993) is the main reason why 1992 cow numbers are down 2 percent, to 1.4 million head, and milk production is expected to decline 1 percent, to 7.8 million tons. Mexico's 1992 milk output is estimated at 10.7 million tons, up 5 percent from 1991 due to favorable rainfall in the northern and central regions of the country and increased production in the tropical southern area. Increased demand resulting from a strengthening of the domestic economy is expected to provide sufficient price incentives to generate higher output in 1993.

Cow milk production in Brazil is estimated to increase 4 percent in 1992, to 14.8 million tons, due to favorable weather for pasture growth following last year's prolonged dry season. Higher 1992 prices appear to be providing producers with enough incentive to induce another increase in 1993. Argentina's 1992 milk output, forecast at 6.7 million tons, is up 5 percent due to favorable prices for butterfat. In Chile, 1992 milk production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, up 7 percent from 1991, and an additional increase is forecast for 1993. Chile's dairy herd is expected to increase during the next 2 to 3 years as a result of increased demand for milk and milk products. Likewise, milk production per cow is expected to continue trending upward as the industry improves the genetic make-up of the dairy herd, which usually means more Holstein Fresian bloodlines. Technological advances, improved feeding practices, and upgraded pasture land also are expected to boost milk production per cow during the next several years.

Forecasts for EC milk production during 1992 and 1993 are down from recent years largely due to the EC's quota system and the restructuring of the German industry. Output in Germany for 1992 is forecast at 27.8 million tons, 4 percent below the 1991 level, mainly because the eastern region is still adjusting to western market conditions and the EC quota system. Dairy cow numbers in the eastern part of Germany were down 19 percent as of mid-1992 vis-a-vis the same point in 1991. This decline pulled the 1992 average dairy cow number for Germany down 10 percent. No further sharp regional declines in the milk cow herd are expected in 1993 which may allow for a small increase in German milk production as per cow milk yield increases.

French milk production in 1992 is forecast at 25.5 million tons, 1 percent below the year-earlier level. Many small producers are accepting the Government's "buy-out" offer and are leaving the industry.

Italian milk production for 1992 is forecast at 11.1 million tons, 3 percent below the 1991 level. Italian milk production is well above the EC quota, but the Italian Government and the EC are actively involved in negotiations that may increase Italy's quota.

Milk output in the Netherlands during 1992 is estimated down 3 percent, to 10.7 million tons, in response to a 4-percent cut in the dairy herd. Because there was no change in the United Kingdom's (UK) EC quota, UK milk production for 1992 is estimated at 14.5 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1991.

In Spain and Portugal, where the quota system is just becoming fully effective, 1992 production estimates move in opposite directions. In an effort to stay within the EC quota, Spain has cut back production 5 percent in 1992, to 5.8 million tons. In contrast, Portugal, whose milk production remains below quota, is expected to produce 1.6 million tons of milk in 1992 and nearly 1.7 million tons in 1993.

Milk production in Eastern Europe is expected to decline 10 percent in 1992, to 28.3 million tons, due to a severe drought in the northern half of the region and weak domestic demand for milk and milk products throughout the entire region. Barring a major turnaround in the region's economy, another decline is forecast for 1993 as poor profits and high costs drive inefficient producers out of business. In the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union, milk output for 1992 is forecast at 87.3 million tons, 14 percent below the 1991 estimate. Another decline is forecast for 1993. Throughout the region, short supplies of forage and grain-for-feed and the generally poor economic climate are severely limiting productivity in the dairy sector.

Although small, milk production in China continues to increase rapidly. Output for 1992 is estimated at 5.2 million tons, up 12 percent from the 1991 level. An additional 10-percent increase is projected for 1993. India's 1992 cow milk output is estimated at 29.4 million tons, 4 percent above the 1991 level. The favorable monsoon, particularly in the northern and western States apparently increased forage availability which resulted in higher milk yields. A similar rate of growth is forecast for 1993.

Milk production in Australia totaled 6.9 million tons in 1992 (July 1991-June 1992), up 5 percent from 1991. Victoria, the major dairy Province, experienced unusually favorable summer and fall pasture conditions. A decline of 4 percent is forecast for 1993 as the excellent pasture conditions of 1992 are unlikely to be repeated. New Zealand's 1992 (June 1991-May 1992) milk production increased 5 percent, to a record 8.5 million tons, due to extremely favorable pasture conditions throughout the year. A marginal decline, to 8.4 million tons, is forecast in 1993 because New Zealand's spring weather has been too cool and wet for optimal pasture growth.

Butter production in selected countries for 1992 is estimated at 6.1 million tons, 4 percent below last year. Production in 1993 is forecast to decline an additional 2 percent. Butter production in the United States during 1992 is forecast at 615,000 tons, slightly above the 1991 level, mainly due to an increase in milk production. A 10-percent decline is forecast for 1993 as surplus milk supplies decline and output of cheese continues to grow.

After 3 years of relatively stable production, the EC's output of butter declined 10 percent in 1991 and another 10-percent decline is expected in 1992. Most of the decrease can be attributed to a 17-percent reduction in German butter production. Demand for butter is declining as many consumers in the eastern part of the country are increasingly switching to margarine as it becomes available. The reduced availability of manufacturing milk supplies resulted in cuts in butter production in Spain and in the traditional exporting countries of Denmark, France, and the Netherlands.

In Eastern Europe, 1992 butter production is forecast to decline 15 percent, to 368,000 tons, due to smaller milk supplies and weak domestic demand. Butter production in the former Soviet Union is projected to decline 6 percent in 1992, to 1.4 million tons, due to reduced milk supplies and distribution problems. A further decline is likely in 1993. However, it should be noted that the pricing and subsidization mechanisms in Russia and most of the other newly independent States has made the production of butter relatively more profitable than the manufacture of other dairy products.

New Zealand's output of butter totaled 286,000 tons in 1992, up 6 percent from 1991. Higher producer prices and better export prospects were leading factors contributing to the increase.

Cheese production in selected countries for 1992 is forecast at 11.1 million tons, marginally above the 1991 level. Growth of about 1 percent is forecast for 1993. U.S. cheese production in 1992 is projected up 6 percent, to 2.9 million tons. Another 6-percent gain is anticipated in 1993. The increases forecast in both 1992 and 1993 largely reflect higher milk production, a significant portion of which will be diverted to the cheese sector.

Cheese output in the EC is projected to expand 2 percent in both 1992 and 1993. Record output is forecast in France and the Netherlands based on continued growth in domestic and export demand. German production is forecast to increase 4 percent in 1992, to 809,000 tons, as consumption rebounds from the sharp decline that followed reunification. A production surplus in Italy is expected to limit cheese production in 1992 and 1993 to 880,000 and 870,000 tons, respectively.

New Zealand's cheese production increased 11 percent in 1992, to 139,000 tons, largely in response to increased milk production. However, because export demand was weak, much of New Zealand's increased output ended up in stocks. A reduction in cheese production is expected in 1993 due to lower milk production and high carry-over stocks. With strong export demand for cheese and increased milk availability, Australian cheese production in 1992 totaled 197,000 tons, up 11 percent from 1991. Cheese production is expected to decline 9 percent in 1993 due to the projected reduction in milk production.

Output of nonfat dry milk (NDM) in selected countries in 1992 is estimated at 2.9 million tons, down 10 percent from 1991. A 5-percent decline is forecast for 1993. EC production is forecast to decline by one-fifth mainly due to smaller output in Germany, France, and Ireland. Reduced butter production cut the supply of liquid skim milk available for drying in all 3 countries. Production of NDM in New Zealand is estimated at 162,000 tons, down 6 percent from 1991, because export demand was greater for whole dried milk. A further decline in New Zealand's NDM output is forecast for 1993.

Casein production in selected countries for 1992 is estimated at 227,000 tons, up 12 percent from 1991. A 1-percent decrease is forecast for 1993. EC production is projected to increase 20 percent in 1992 with most of the increase occurring in Ireland mainly because of favorable export demand. Casein output in New Zealand increased 16 percent in 1992, to 74,000 tons, largely due to strong export demand.

Arthur Coffing, (202) 720-0885

TABLE 24

MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Head)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Canada	1,467	1,449	1,429	1,410	1,380	1,380
Mexico	6,200	6,300	6,410	6,440	6,470	6,480
United States	10,262	10,126	10,127	9,990	9,860	9,800
NORTH AMERICA	17,929	17,875	17,966	17,840	17,710	17,660
Argentina	2,360	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,050	2,100
Brazil	14,700	14,650	15,100	15,500	16,000	16,500
Chile	630	640	645	645	665	710
Peru	703	685	620	563	550	550
Venezuela	1,300	1,210	1,170	1,120	1,111	1,100
SOUTH AMERICA	19,693	19,335	19,535	19,828	20,376	20,960
Belgium-Luxembourg	954	930	926	890	849	850
Denmark	774	764	770	769	746	736
France	5,841	5,574	5,489	5,200	5,300	5,000
Germany	7,071	6,960	6,680	6,016	5,400	5,400
Greece	232	226	242	245	235	233
Ireland	1,444	1,387	1,400	1,387	1,364	1,355
Italy	3,020	2,973	2,925	2,881	2,535	2,460
Netherlands	1,946	1,888	1,855	1,775	1,702	1,675
Portugal	402	414	398	403	390	380
Spain	1,882	1,880	1,834	1,650	1,600	1,500
United Kingdom	3,166	3,142	3,220	3,206	3,149	3,121
EC-12	26,732	26,138	25,739	24,422	23,270	22,710
Austria	891	887	883	865	840	830
Finland	535	509	492	441	424	415
Norway	346	343	340	334	327	320
Sweden	565	560	555	505	490	490
Switzerland	786	795	785	781	780	779
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	3,123	3,094	3,055	2,926	2,861	2,834
Czechoslovakia	1,788	1,812	1,761	1,537	1,469	1,450
Hungary	578	580	570	545	505	460
Poland	4,806	4,990	4,964	4,577	4,257	4,030
Romania	2,075	2,030	1,990	1,600	1,500	1,500
Yugoslavia	2,585	2,516	2,480	2,425	2,300	2,200
EASTERN EUROPE	11,832	11,928	11,765	10,684	10,031	9,640
FSU-12	40,307	40,135	40,029	39,820	38,615	36,600
Baltics	1,708	1,694	1,677	1,623	1,565	1,410
Former USSR	42,015	41,829	41,706	41,443	40,180	38,010
South Africa	1,814	1,870	1,763	1,775	1,800	1,750
China	2,164	2,222	2,691	2,946	3,250	3,500
India 3/	28,500	29,000	32,100	30,700	31,000	31,800
Japan	1,046	1,066	1,081	1,081	1,080	1,083
ASIA	31,710	32,288	35,872	34,727	35,330	36,383
Australia 4/	1,697	1,663	1,631	1,618	1,555	1,555
New Zealand 5/	2,551	2,562	2,621	2,732	2,642	2,770
OCEANIA	4,248	4,225	4,252	4,350	4,197	4,325
TOTAL	159,096	158,582	161,653	157,995	155,755	154,272

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 25
COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Canada	8,229	7,980	7,975	7,863	7,800	7,750
Mexico	8,830	8,970	9,330	10,200	10,700	11,000
United States	65,840	65,424	67,276	67,370	68,800	68,900
NORTH AMERICA	82,899	82,374	84,581	85,433	87,300	87,650
Argentina	6,168	6,725	6,400	6,400	6,700	6,800
Brazil	13,200	13,400	14,500	14,200	14,800	15,100
Chile	1,154	1,270	1,420	1,490	1,590	1,600
Peru	668	652	565	645	610	650
Venezuela	1,796	1,688	1,662	1,505	1,485	1,470
SOUTH AMERICA	22,986	23,735	24,547	24,240	25,185	25,620
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,915	3,917	3,901	3,808	3,771	3,752
Denmark	4,739	4,747	4,742	4,640	4,615	4,580
France	26,000	26,150	26,400	25,700	25,500	25,500
Germany	32,000	32,400	31,200	28,916	27,800	28,000
Greece	652	675	735	695	680	680
Ireland	5,573	5,575	5,623	5,539	5,494	5,494
Italy	10,671	10,828	11,491	11,400	11,100	10,800
Netherlands	11,406	11,321	11,285	11,047	10,700	10,550
Portugal	1,346	1,420	1,519	1,542	1,620	1,680
Spain	5,950	6,000	6,200	6,100	5,800	5,500
United Kingdom	14,880	14,647	14,952	14,492	14,450	14,500
EC-12	117,132	117,680	118,048	113,879	111,530	111,036
Austria	3,320	3,318	3,315	3,296	3,280	3,270
Finland	2,721	2,729	2,752	2,555	2,416	2,377
Norway	1,908	1,903	1,900	1,863	1,846	1,820
Sweden	3,445	3,420	3,520	3,220	3,200	3,258
Switzerland	3,768	3,889	3,843	3,931	3,925	3,927
OTHER WEST EUROPE	15,162	15,259	15,330	14,865	14,667	14,652
Czechoslovakia	6,963	7,031	6,861	5,825	5,300	5,200
Hungary	2,788	2,840	2,743	2,625	2,250	2,100
Poland	15,450	16,371	15,801	14,504	12,800	12,250
Romania	4,300	4,150	4,775	4,100	3,800	3,700
Yugoslavia	4,629	4,599	4,500	4,450	4,100	4,000
EAST EUROPE	34,130	34,991	34,680	31,504	28,250	27,250
FSU-12	100,150	101,900	101,979	95,395	82,200	74,900
Baltics	6,472	6,488	6,258	5,842	5,100	4,900
Former USSR	106,622	108,388	108,237	101,237	87,300	79,800
South Africa	2,450	2,557	2,503	2,475	2,300	2,390
China	3,660	3,813	4,157	4,646	5,200	5,700
India 3/	22,000	24,000	27,500	28,200	29,400	30,500
Japan	7,607	8,059	8,190	8,259	8,465	8,550
ASIA	33,267	35,872	39,847	41,105	43,065	44,750
Australia 4/	6,297	6,465	6,435	6,578	6,918	6,629
New Zealand 5/	7,936	7,406	7,746	8,122	8,500	8,400
OCEANIA	14,233	13,871	14,181	14,700	15,418	15,029
TOTAL	428,881	434,727	441,954	429,438	415,015	408,177

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 26
BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Canada	105	99	100	96	96	95
Mexico	32	33	34	31	32	32
United States	547	588	591	606	615	555
NORTH AMERICA	684	720	725	733	743	682
Argentina	35	45	40	38	42	44
Brazil	65	65	75	70	77	77
Venezuela	4	2	3	3	3	3
SOUTH AMERICA	104	112	118	111	122	124
Belgium-Luxembourg	81	89	87	82	81	81
Denmark	94	92	93	71	63	60
France	521	518	527	494	470	460
Germany	700	711	640	555	460	480
Greece	5	6	6	7	7	7
Ireland	139	156	159	151	137	139
Italy	71	74	80	80	80	75
Netherlands	214	213	209	196	185	188
Portugal	10	12	15	15	16	16
Spain	27	30	46	38	24	18
United Kingdom	140	130	138	112	96	100
EC-12	2,002	2,031	2,000	1,801	1,619	1,624
Austria	42	41	40	42	40	40
Finland	61	63	63	60	54	53
Norway	23	26	29	26	23	22
Sweden	61	70	76	63	62	65
Switzerland	35	39	38	40	39	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE	222	239	246	231	218	220
Czechoslovakia	148	156	159	136	118	115
Hungary	35	38	38	29	25	22
Poland	293	325	300	220	180	190
Romania	40	46	33	41	38	37
Yugoslavia	8	12	11	8	7	6
EAST EUROPE	524	577	541	434	368	370
FSU-12	1,567	1,578	1,593	1,371	1,300	1,240
Baltics	157	156	147	133	120	110
Former USSR	1,724	1,734	1,740	1,504	1,420	1,350
South Africa	15	16	21	17	15	16
India 3/	850	880	970	1,020	1,060	1,110
Japan	68	78	76	76	89	90
ASIA	918	958	1,046	1,096	1,149	1,200
Australia 3/	98	96	111	111	116	108
New Zealand 4/	276	246	276	269	286	265
OCEANIA	374	342	387	380	402	373
TOTAL	6,567	6,729	6,824	6,307	6,056	5,959

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 27

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Canada	252	247	255	262	265	268
Mexico	370	373	384	395	390	390
United States	2,527	2,546	2,749	2,763	2,920	3,090
NORTH AMERICA	3,149	3,166	3,388	3,420	3,575	3,748
Argentina	265	260	270	290	300	290
Brazil	200	220	200	210	190	200
Venezuela	96	94	96	84	80	77
SOUTH AMERICA	561	574	566	584	570	567
Belgium-Luxembourg	37	38	42	45	46	47
Denmark	258	275	293	285	288	292
France	1,378	1,485	1,471	1,500	1,520	1,530
Germany	849	885	749	777	809	880
Greece	203	210	200	210	213	215
Ireland	75	74	72	73	83	77
Italy	737	760	811	885	880	870
Netherlands	559	568	593	610	627	635
Portugal	44	55	49	57	57	56
Spain	120	123	133	152	154	145
United Kingdom	299	280	316	298	305	300
EC-12	4,559	4,753	4,729	4,892	4,982	5,047
Austria	84	88	87	83	84	83
Finland	75	78	81	72	73	72
Norway	74	76	76	81	79	78
Sweden	115	109	108	107	105	108
Switzerland	134	137	138	142	143	142
OTHER WEST EUROPE	482	488	490	485	484	483
Czechoslovakia	146	152	150	120	125	125
Hungary	54	54	64	58	52	50
Poland	133	130	126	113	94	90
Romania	84	82	91	97	95	90
Yugoslavia	54	56	52	45	40	40
EAST EUROPE	471	474	483	433	406	395
FSU-12	829	834	821	717	650	600
Baltics	66	66	65	63	50	50
Former USSR	895	900	886	780	700	650
South Africa	43	48	48	45	44	45
Japan	26	27	28	27	30	31
Australia 3/	176	190	175	178	197	180
New Zealand 4/	128	128	122	125	139	130
OCEANIA	304	318	297	303	336	310
TOTAL	10,490	10,748	10,915	10,969	11,127	11,276

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.

4/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 28
NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Canada	110	93	93	77	85	80
Mexico	5	6	9	9	12	14
United States	444	397	399	398	390	280
NORTH AMERICA	559	496	501	484	487	374
Argentina	22	45	34	26	26	28
Brazil	40	50	60	55	80	80
Chile	4	4	5	5	5	5
Venezuela	4	2	2	2	3	3
SOUTH AMERICA	70	101	101	88	114	116
Belgium-Luxembourg	83	98	94	75	80	81
Denmark	7	13	41	17	15	13
France	490	492	580	453	410	400
Germany	446	500	509	539	390	380
Ireland	100	140	200	188	128	137
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	87	83	70	52	52	50
Portugal	9	10	15	12	11	11
Spain	29	31	46	30	22	18
United Kingdom	136	133	166	133	100	100
EC-12	1,388	1,500	1,721	1,499	1,208	1,190
Austria	23	21	24	28	24	24
Finland	28	26	22	20	16	17
Sweden	36	48	51	31	25	35
Switzerland	36	33	32	30	29	29
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	123	128	129	109	94	105
Poland	159	174	175	145	138	135
Yugoslavia	10	11	10	8	7	6
EASTERN EUROPE	169	185	185	153	145	141
FSU-12 3/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baltics 3/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Former USSR	350	300	300	280	250	240
South Africa	19	20	26	19	15	18
India 4/	80	90	72	65	65	75
Japan	159	178	179	181	198	199
ASIA	239	268	251	246	263	274
Australia 5/	120	127	144	156	160	151
New Zealand 6/	198	181	208	172	162	155
OCEANIA	318	308	352	328	322	306
TOTAL	3,235	3,306	3,566	3,206	2,898	2,764

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ NA = not available.

4/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown

5/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.

6/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 29

CASEIN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Denmark	21	19	13	16	16	16
France	61	47	26	33	37	40
Germany	25	22	16	16	20	18
Ireland	44	32	28	27	39	37
Netherlands	20	20	30	22	25	25
United Kingdom	0	1	2	1	1	1
EC-12	171	141	115	115	138	137
Poland	24	33	38	21	11	12
Australia 3/	9	7	5	3	4	3
New Zealand 4/	66	56	64	64	74	72
OCEANIA	75	63	69	67	78	75
TOTAL	270	237	222	203	227	224

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.

4/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

The 1992/93 raisin/sultana pack in the major commercial producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at 503,098 tons (packed weight basis), 4 percent greater than the 1991/92 level, but 4 percent below the previous 5-year average.

Despite a projected 22-percent increase in the production of raisin variety grapes, U.S. raisin output is forecast to decline 1 percent in 1992/93, to 293,098 tons. Much of the increase in raisin grape production is expected to be diverted to the wine industry.

Turkish sultana production in 1992/93 is forecast at a record 158,000 tons, 13 percent greater than 1991/92 and 5 percent higher than the previous record set in 1988/89. Expanded trellising and better maintenance of vineyards boosted production more than enough to offset the effects of drought on non-irrigated areas and a 2-percent decline in harvested area. Dry weather throughout the growing season discouraged the development of large berries. Consequently, a relatively large portion of the crop is of medium and fine grades.

Total sultana area in Turkey, which expanded 17 percent between 1981/82 and 1991/92, is estimated at 62,000 hectares in 1992/93. This accounts for about 7 percent of total vineyard area in Turkey. Peach and cherry plantations are replacing sultana vines in some areas. However, new vines in other areas, expected to come into production over the next 3 years, will help offset declines elsewhere.

The Turkish Government has increased the support price for sultanas by over 72 percent in 1992/93, and TARIS, the cooperative, again has been instructed to purchase sultanas on the government's account. Although TARIS is authorized to support the market on behalf of the Government and can physically handle the entire crop if necessary, current indications are that it will purchase only about one-fifth of the crop. The support price for No. 9 sultanas was TL6,200 (US\$0.84) per kilogram through September, but will increase by TL200 (US\$0.03) per kilogram each month through December. In addition to support prices, TARIS pays additional premiums for sultanas produced on trellised vines and for sultanas dried on concrete. These premiums are intended to improve the cleanliness and quality of the product. However, with these additional payments, Turkish sultanas are becoming less competitive on the world market.

Greek production of sultanas in 1992/93 is projected at 39,000 tons, 3 percent greater than the 1991/92 pack. Normal weather during the summer months resulted in good fruit size and quality. Although 1992/93 will be the third straight year of increase, if the projected output is realized, it will be only about one-half the pack size attained prior to the Phyloxera outbreak.

Local cooperatives in Crete and the Greek Ministry of Agriculture had expected the crop to make a strong recovery from the Phyloxera problem. However, the recovery has been disappointing. Dried fruit producing area, which was declining even before the Phyloxera problem, now is estimated at 20,000 hectares, 34 percent lower than in 1989/90. Rootstock replacement is under way, but not with the speed originally expected. Under the current replacement program, dried fruit producing area probably will reach 24,000 to 25,000 hectares in the near future. Output is expected to increase gradually through 1997, at which time all of the newly planted area will be in production. However, if current trends continue, farmers may choose to channel the increased production into the fresh market and to wineries, as is now occurring.

The starting minimum grower price for unprocessed No. 4 sultanas was set at Dr200 (US\$1.10) per kilogram for the 1992/93 crop, 16 percent lower than in 1991/92. Farmers and farmer organizations reported that traders are buying very selectively, based on quality. A shortage of financing has prevented the cooperatives from purchasing all available production. As a consequence, farmers are protesting and seeking additional government protection from lower-priced, third-country sultanas currently entering the European Community.

Mexican raisin production in 1992/93, a high-year in the alternate bearing cycle, is projected to be 13,000 tons. This is an increase of 44 percent over 1991/92's low-year output and 4 percent greater than 1990/91's high-year output. The increase is attributable to favorable weather throughout the raisin producing areas of Mexico (primarily the states of Baja California and Sonora) and the diversion of some grapes from the table grape market to raisin production. The quality of the 1992/93 crop is considered good. However, a small percentage of the crop was slightly damaged by rains during the July/August drying season and is considered "second grade."

Despite the profitability of raisin production in Mexico, high financing costs have discouraged the expansion of planted area, which has remained stable for several years at 5,000 hectares. However, in any year, the amount of grapes actually destined for raisin production is influenced by the price relationships between table grapes, wine grapes, juice grapes, and raisins. In 1992/93, some table-type grapes were diverted to raisin production due to abnormally low prices in the table grape market and better prices, relative to 1991/92, for raisins in the international market.

In the Southern Hemisphere, South Africa's 1991/92 raisin production (harvested in early-1992) is estimated at 40,005 tons, down 4 percent from the May 1992 estimate, but still a record level. With adequate supplies of irrigation water, the drought experienced by South Africa during 1991/92, which brought very hot, dry weather during the growing and drying seasons, created ideal conditions for raisin production. Crop quality also was very good with 78 percent of the Golden sultanas, 65 percent of the unbleached sultanas, and 70 percent of the Thompson seedless crop reaching the top grade, compared to 12 percent, 12 percent, and 33 percent, respectively, in 1990/91.

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION
(Metric Tons - Packed Weight Basis)

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u> <u>1/</u>
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
Greece	83,580	37,000	38,000	39,000
Mexico	7,000	12,500	9,000	13,000
Turkey	138,000	144,000	140,000	158,000
United States	366,666	335,115	297,222	293,098
Total	595,246	528,615	484,222	503,098
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
Argentina <u>2/</u>	8,000	7,500	7,400	NA
Australia	59,154	85,478	96,396	NA
Chile <u>2/</u>	30,500	33,400	17,000	NA
South Africa	34,104	30,614	40,005	NA
Total	131,758	156,992	160,801	NA
TOTAL	727,004	685,607	645,023	NA

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimate as of May 1992.

John Wingard, (202) 720-6791

DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Northern Hemisphere production of dried prunes during the 1992/93 season is forecast at 234,512 tons (packed weight basis), up 14 percent from a year ago and 11 percent above the previous 5-year average.

Despite potentially damaging rains in June, the 1992/93 dried prune pack in the United States is projected at 190,512 tons, 7 percent greater than the 1991/92 pack and 6 percent greater than the previous 5-year average. Fruit is expected to be large and of good quality.

French dried prune production in 1992/93 is projected at a record 44,000 tons, 58 percent greater than the frost-reduced pack in 1991/92 and 6 percent higher than the previous record set in 1988/89. The quality of the 1992/93 pack is expected to be good, with a significant share of large to very large-sized fruits. However, about 10 percent of production consists of damaged fruits destined for processing. This compares to a normal level of 6 to 7 percent damaged fruit.

The sharp rise in French prune production in 1992/93 is attributed to the increase in production potential following 1991/92's frost-reduced output and favorable weather throughout the 1992/93 growing season. Also contributing to the record output is an increase in bearing area. Since 1980/81, planted area has increased 48 percent, to 13,100 hectares, and harvested area has expanded by 39 percent, to 10,900 hectares. This growth in area is projected to slow during the 1990's as French prune producers attempt to keep prune supplies in line with demand.

DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION (Metric Tons - Packed Weight Basis)

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u> <u>1/</u>
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
France	19,949	36,745	27,800	44,000
United States	215,275	140,025	178,128	190,512
Total	235,224	176,770	205,928	234,512
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
Argentina <u>2/</u>	8,000	7,500	7,000	NA
Australia <u>2/</u>	2,556	2,368	1,400	NA
Chile <u>2/</u>	13,800	10,300	13,500	NA
South Africa	3,512	2,124	2,361	NA
Total	27,868	22,292	24,261	NA
TOTAL	263,092	199,062	230,189	NA

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimate as of May 1992.

John Wingard, (202) 720-6791

LIVESTOCK, MEAT, DIARY, AND SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

With the breakup of the Soviet Union, data on state-level agricultural production has become the focus of increased attention. The following tables present state-level data on livestock numbers and meat production by type, milk cow numbers and milk production, output of butter and cheese, and centrifugal sugar production. Data for 1987 through 1991 are primarily based on official Soviet data, 1992 data are estimates derived from USDA analyst's research, and 1993 data are USDA analyst's forecasts. State-level tables for grains, oilseeds, cotton, total poultry meat, and eggs were published in the August edition of the World Agricultural Production circular (WAP 8-92).

Arthur Coffing, (202) 720-0885

TABLE 30

**TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR 1/
(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 2/	1993 2/
Armenia	108	114	105	93	96	83	79
Azerbaijan	184	185	189	176	162	141	134
Belarus	1,117	1,180	1,195	1,181	1,125	980	931
Georgia	174	172	179	170	133	115	109
Kazakhstan	1,400	1,492	1,567	1,557	1,541	1,343	1,269
Kyrgyzstan	204	223	242	254	238	206	196
Moldova	327	337	346	363	340	293	278
Russia	9,432	9,813	10,082	10,112	9,259	8,043	7,637
Tajikistan	112	113	112	108	87	76	72
Turkmenistan	99	98	103	106	103	89	85
Ukraine	4,242	4,395	4,430	4,358	4,052	3,526	3,347
Uzbekistan	404	439	478	484	470	412	391
Total FSU-12	17,803	18,561	19,028	18,962	17,606	15,307	14,528
Estonia	223	228	229	221	203	175	167
Latvia	338	344	331	309	288	249	237
Lithuania	531	545	534	530	496	431	409
Total Baltics	1,092	1,117	1,094	1,060	987	855	813

1/ Includes beef, pork, lamb, mutton, goat, poultry meat and a small quantity of other meats.

2/ Forecast.

Source: 1987-90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991-1993: USDA estimates.

November 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division FAS, USDA

TABLE 31

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	43	45	41	35	33	29	28
Azerbaijan	80	78	83	74	66	59	56
Belarus	538	573	582	586	560	500	474
Georgia	56	58	63	57	43	38	36
Kazakhstan	632	689	727	717	709	633	601
Kyrgyzstan	66	72	85	91	89	79	75
Moldova	103	106	109	114	103	92	87
Russia	3,991	4,150	4,256	4,329	3,944	3,520	3,342
Tajikistan	57	58	58	55	46	41	39
Turkmenistan	45	44	45	47	47	42	40
Ukraine	1,982	2,019	2,011	1,986	1,878	1,676	1,591
Uzbekistan	246	272	292	295	288	257	244
Total FSU-12	7,839	8,164	8,352	8,386	7,806	6,966	6,613
Estonia	78	75	75	80	73	65	62
Latvia	133	136	129	125	116	103	98
Lithuania	229	241	224	231	216	193	183
Total Baltics	440	452	428	436	405	361	343

1/ Forecast

Source: USDA estimates based on GOSKOMSTAT data.

TABLE 32

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Head–January 1)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	860	834	742	690	640	599	549
Azerbaijan	2,025	2,012	1,979	1,915	1,832	1,716	1,570
Belarus	7,513	7,365	7,271	7,166	6,979	6,534	5,979
Georgia	1,635	1,585	1,548	1,427	1,338	1,216	1,113
Kazakhstan	9,528	9,672	9,752	9,818	9,796	9,084	8,313
Kyrgyzstan	1,161	1,190	1,215	1,205	1,169	1,095	1,002
Moldova	1,214	1,162	1,131	1,112	1,061	994	909
Russia	60,500	59,800	59,300	58,800	57,000	54,700	50,056
Tajikistan	1,367	1,358	1,363	1,349	1,352	1,266	1,159
Turkmenistan	776	774	799	820	829	777	711
Ukraine	26,725	25,969	25,621	25,195	24,623	23,728	21,713
Uzbekistan	4,074	4,103	4,130	4,180	4,581	4,291	3,927
Total FSU-12	117,378	115,824	114,851	113,677	111,200	106,000	97,001
Estonia	828	821	819	806	758	723	661
Latvia	1,481	1,460	1,472	1,439	1,401	1,335	1,222
Lithuania	2,488	2,494	2,435	2,422	2,326	2,217	2,029
Total Baltics	4,797	4,775	4,726	4,667	4,485	4,275	3,912

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987–90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991–1993: USDA estimates.

TABLE 33

PORK PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	23	23	20	15	18	15	15
Azerbaijan	12	11	12	13	11	9	9
Belarus	433	458	455	438	413	351	334
Georgia	68	68	68	64	55	47	44
Kazakhstan	245	255	273	273	279	237	225
Kyrgyzstan	32	36	38	41	38	32	31
Moldova	156	160	162	172	177	151	143
Russia	3,264	3,399	3,499	3,480	3,163	2,691	2,556
Tajikistan	14	14	14	12	8	7	6
Turkmenistan	10	10	11	11	10	9	8
Ukraine	1,469	1,576	1,595	1,576	1,421	1,209	1,148
Uzbekistan	44	49	51	51	49	42	40
Total FSU-12	5,770	6,059	6,198	6,146	5,642	4,800	4,559
Estonia	120	127	125	115	104	88	84
Latvia	157	160	153	138	126	107	102
Lithuania	248	246	250	241	222	189	179
Total Baltics	525	533	528	494	452	384	365

1/ Forecast

Source: USDA estimates based on GOSKOMSTAT data.

TABLE 34

HOG INVENTORIES IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Head–January 1)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	340	344	319	329	311	276	243
Azerbaijan	236	230	212	202	157	140	123
Belarus	5,093	5,103	5,134	5,204	5,051	4,389	3,862
Georgia	1,150	1,118	1,099	1,028	880	782	688
Kazakhstan	3,221	3,237	3,188	3,264	3,224	2,794	2,459
Kyrgyzstan	388	416	445	393	337	299	264
Moldova	1,892	1,703	1,871	2,045	1,850	1,644	1,447
Russia	40,200	39,200	39,800	40,000	38,300	35,400	31,153
Tajikistan	243	235	217	210	183	163	143
Turkmenistan	229	243	265	269	267	237	209
Ukraine	20,138	19,313	19,471	19,947	19,427	17,839	15,699
Uzbekistan	763	743	729	743	716	636	560
Total FSU-12	73,893	71,885	72,750	73,634	70,703	64,599	56,850
Estonia	1,100	1,083	1,099	1,080	960	877	772
Latvia	1,718	1,620	1,555	1,401	1,351	1,234	1,086
Lithuania	2,772	2,706	2,705	2,730	2,436	2,226	1,959
Total Baltics	5,590	5,409	5,359	5,211	4,747	4,337	3,817

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987–90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991–1993: USDA estimates.

TABLE 35

LAMB, MUTTON AND GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	13	13	12	9	11	9	9
Azerbaijan	33	37	36	35	33	27	27
Belarus	9	9	9	8	8	6	6
Georgia	9	9	10	10	8	6	6
Kazakhstan	258	279	289	292	281	228	228
Kyrgyzstan	67	72	75	77	67	54	54
Moldova	5	5	5	7	3	2	2
Russia	346	371	385	395	350	284	284
Tajikistan	25	26	24	25	24	19	19
Turkmenistan	32	32	34	35	34	28	28
Ukraine	42	44	44	46	43	35	35
Uzbekistan	56	56	61	67	64	52	52
Total FSU-12	895	953	984	1,006	926	750	750
Estonia	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Latvia	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Lithuania	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Total Baltics	10	10	10	9	9	7	7

1/ Forecast

Source: USDA estimates based on GOSKOMSTAT data.

TABLE 36

SHEEP AND GOAT INVENTORIES IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Head–January 1)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	1,819	1,730	1,450	1,427	1,374	1,250	1,125
Azerbaijan	5,641	5,705	5,700	5,607	5,401	4,915	4,424
Belarus	634	614	600	500	482	438	394
Georgia	1,939	1,921	1,900	1,869	1,800	1,638	1,475
Kazakhstan	36,408	36,388	36,498	36,223	35,586	32,385	29,147
Kyrgyzstan	10,390	10,405	10,483	10,500	10,113	9,204	8,283
Moldova	2,483	2,458	2,456	2,416	2,327	2,118	1,906
Russia	64,100	63,000	62,700	61,300	58,200	55,300	49,770
Tajikistan	3,230	3,258	3,340	3,359	3,235	2,944	2,650
Turkmenistan	4,816	4,865	5,269	5,399	5,200	4,732	4,259
Ukraine	9,375	9,307	9,243	9,003	8,419	7,662	6,896
Uzbekistan	8,832	8,540	8,722	8,786	8,462	7,701	6,931
Total FSU-12	149,667	148,191	148,361	146,389	140,599	130,287	117,260
Estonia	136	136	100	100	96	82	78
Latvia	180	170	200	197	190	162	154
Lithuania	93	90	100	98	95	81	77
Total Baltics	409	396	400	395	381	325	309

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987–90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991–1993: USDA estimates.

TABLE 37

COW MILK PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	576	566	491	433	403	300	200
Azerbaijan	1,062	1,067	1,054	970	950	800	700
Belarus	7,254	7,460	7,419	7,457	6,863	6,100	6,000
Georgia	742	731	712	660	602	500	400
Kazakhstan	5,185	5,322	5,563	5,642	5,530	5,000	4,500
Kyrgyzstan	998	1,063	1,202	1,185	1,130	900	800
Moldova	1,421	1,490	1,548	1,512	1,304	1,200	1,100
Russia	52,880	54,534	55,742	55,715	52,077	44,500	39,500
Tajikistan	567	574	580	575	560	500	500
Turkmenistan	402	411	423	436	443	400	400
Ukraine	23,496	24,095	24,237	24,360	22,258	19,000	18,000
Uzbekistan	2,650	2,837	2,929	3,034	3,275	3,000	2,800
Total FSU-12	97,233	100,150	101,900	101,979	95,395	82,200	74,900
Estonia	1290	1289	1276	1208	1092	900	900
Latvia	1988	1974	1977	1893	1800	1600	1500
Lithuania	3120	3209	3235	3157	2950	2600	2500
Total Baltics	6,398	6,472	6,488	6,258	5,842	5,100	4,900

1/ Forecast

Source: USDA estimates based on GOSKOMSTAT data.

TABLE 38

MILK COW NUMBERS IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Head)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	317	312	272	260	251	215	200
Azerbaijan	749	743	743	716	711	700	700
Belarus	2,593	2,528	2,481	2,439	2,362	2,300	2,200
Georgia	646	626	620	588	552	600	600
Kazakhstan	3,161	3,207	3,273	3,327	3,367	3,300	3,000
Kyrgyzstan	460	487	507	506	503	500	500
Moldova	431	415	412	402	395	400	400
Russia	21,300	21,000	20,825	20,760	20,557	19,700	18,700
Tajikistan	507	515	530	539	557	600	600
Turkmenistan	289	297	308	319	331	300	300
Ukraine	8,712	8,605	8,567	8,528	8,378	8,100	7,700
Uzbekistan	1,555	1,572	1,597	1,645	1,856	1,900	1,700
Total FSU-12	40,720	40,307	40,135	40,029	39,820	38,615	36,600
Estonia	1,290	1,289	1,276	1,208	1,092	900	900
Latvia	1,988	1,974	1,977	1,893	1,800	1,600	1,500
Lithuania	3,120	3,209	3,235	3,157	2,950	2,600	2,500
Total Baltics	6,398	6,472	6,488	6,258	5,842	5,100	4,900

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987-90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991-1993: USDA estimates.

TABLE 39

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	27	28	25	21	20	14	10
Azerbaijan	21	23	21	20	18	16	15
Belarus	54	58	62	65	60	50	50
Georgia	24	24	23	20	18	15	10
Kazakhstan	30	33	35	30	25	25	25
Kyrgyzstan	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Moldova	13	13	12	12	10	10	10
Russia	438	455	460	458	394	350	320
Tajikistan	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Turkmenistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	178	183	184	184	162	160	150
Uzbekistan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total FSU-12	797	829	834	821	717	650	600
Estonia	17	16	16	15	14	11	11
Latvia	24	26	25	24	24	19	19
Lithuania	23	24	25	26	25	20	20
Total Baltics	64	66	66	65	63	50	50

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987-90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991-93: USDA estimates.

TABLE 40

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	5	6	5	4	3	2	2
Belarus	158	162	158	159	137	130	125
Georgia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kazakhstan	76	80	83	85	76	70	65
Kyrgyzstan	13	13	14	12	10	9	8
Moldova	27	29	29	27	21	20	18
Russia	786	809	820	833	722	700	675
Tajikistan	6	6	6	6	5	4	4
Turkmenistan	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
Ukraine	421	440	441	444	376	345	325
Uzbekistan	15	16	16	16	15	14	12
Total FSU-12	1,514	1,567	1,578	1,593	1,371	1,300	1,240
Estonia	34	32	31	29	28	25	24
Latvia	47	47	47	44	38	35	33
Lithuania	77	78	78	74	67	60	53
Total Baltics	158	157	156	147	133	120	110

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987-90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991-93: USDA estimates.

TABLE 41
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/	1992/93 2/
Armenia	15	18	0	0	0
Belarus	171	176	175	130	147
Georgia	5	2	4	3	3
Kazakhstan	145	105	96	70	70
Kyrgyzstan 3/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	243	285	309	222	250
Russia	3,186	3,212	3,094	2,390	2,930
Ukraine	4,989	5,627	5,369	3,980	4,000
Total FSU-12	8,754	9,425	9,047	6,795	7,400
Latvia	35	42	34	35	30
Lithuania	124	93	83	90	50
Total Baltics	159	135	117	125	80

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ NA = not available.

Source: GOSKOMSTAT data, attache reports, and analyst research.

November 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division FAS, USDA

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World wheat production during 1992/93 is estimated at 553.1 million tons, up 5.0 million or 1 percent from last month and 2 percent above last year. This is second only to the record 588.1 million tons produced in 1990/91. World area declined for the second consecutive year, to 221.0 million hectares. The world yield is estimated at 2.50 tons per hectare, slightly below the record 2.54 tons per hectare achieved in 1990/91. (See Table 3 of this circular for area, yield, and production for individual countries and regions.) In the Northern Hemisphere, the wheat harvest has been completed and fall planting for the next season has begun. In the Southern Hemisphere, wheat is advancing through the grain fill stage to harvest.

In the United States, wheat production for 1992/93 is estimated at 66.9 million tons, up 24 percent from last year. The yield estimate of 2.65 tons per hectare equals the second highest on record. The Soft Red Winter Wheat producing areas in many Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States established record high yields. For spring wheat, cool weather delayed crop maturity in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana. However, record yields were achieved across the United States. As of November 8, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported that next season's winter wheat seedings reached 92 percent of completion in the 19 major producing states, compared with 93 percent in 1992/93, and the average of 94 percent. NASS also reported that 79 percent of the winter wheat emerged, compared with 78 percent during the same period last year and an 85-percent average.

In Australia, wheat production for 1992/93 is estimated at 13.5 million tons, up 26 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. This year, early season dryness cut planting intentions in parts of Queensland and New South Wales. However, plantings were expanded in other states, leading to an estimated 21-percent increase in total area from last year. Above-normal rainfall during the growing season in these states will help offset crop losses in Queensland and New South Wales. However, excessive rainfall in Victoria, South Australia, and West Australia has increased the possibility of disease, but overall national yields are estimated near last year's level. Harvesting is proceeding in Queensland and northern West Australia, while in southern Australia the crop is either in the grain fill or maturing stage.

In Canada, wheat production during 1992/93 is estimated at 28.7 million tons, down 10 percent from last year. Cool, wet weather during the growing season slowed plant development to 2 to 4 weeks behind average. In September, as the crop approached maturity, the Prairie Provinces experienced an untimely freeze. Several more extensive freeze, snow, and rain events occurred at harvest. Harvest reports to-date indicate that crop quality and yield have been negatively affected. The extent of the adverse weather impact will not be fully known until all the crop is harvested.

In the EC-12, after 4 years of consecutive record production, wheat output for 1992/93 is estimated at 84.0 million tons, down 7 percent from last year. Drought occurring from Spain across northern France and into Denmark and Germany lowered both area and yield estimates. Also, Greece experienced unfavorable dry weather during the reproductive stage, reducing yield. In Italy, excessive rainfall during the growing season caused yield to be lower than last year's record, but still the second highest. In the United Kingdom, excessive rainfall at harvest is estimated to have reduced yield and caused quality deterioration.

In Argentina, 1992/93 wheat production is estimated at 8.5 million tons, down 13 percent from last year. Sowings are at a 20-year low as unfavorable weather caused planting disruptions. Yield prospects are reduced as late plantings caused farmers to switch to lower yielding short-cycle wheat varieties. The weather across the wheat-producing areas varied substantially. Above-normal rainfall in the Province of Buenos Aires prevented farmers from getting heavy equipment into their fields, while a drought in Cordoba Province caused producers to delay planting or not sow at all. On November 4, frost in southern Buenos Aires and La Pampa Provinces may have negatively affected wheat at the flowering stage in low-lying areas. Harvest operations are beginning in the northern provinces.

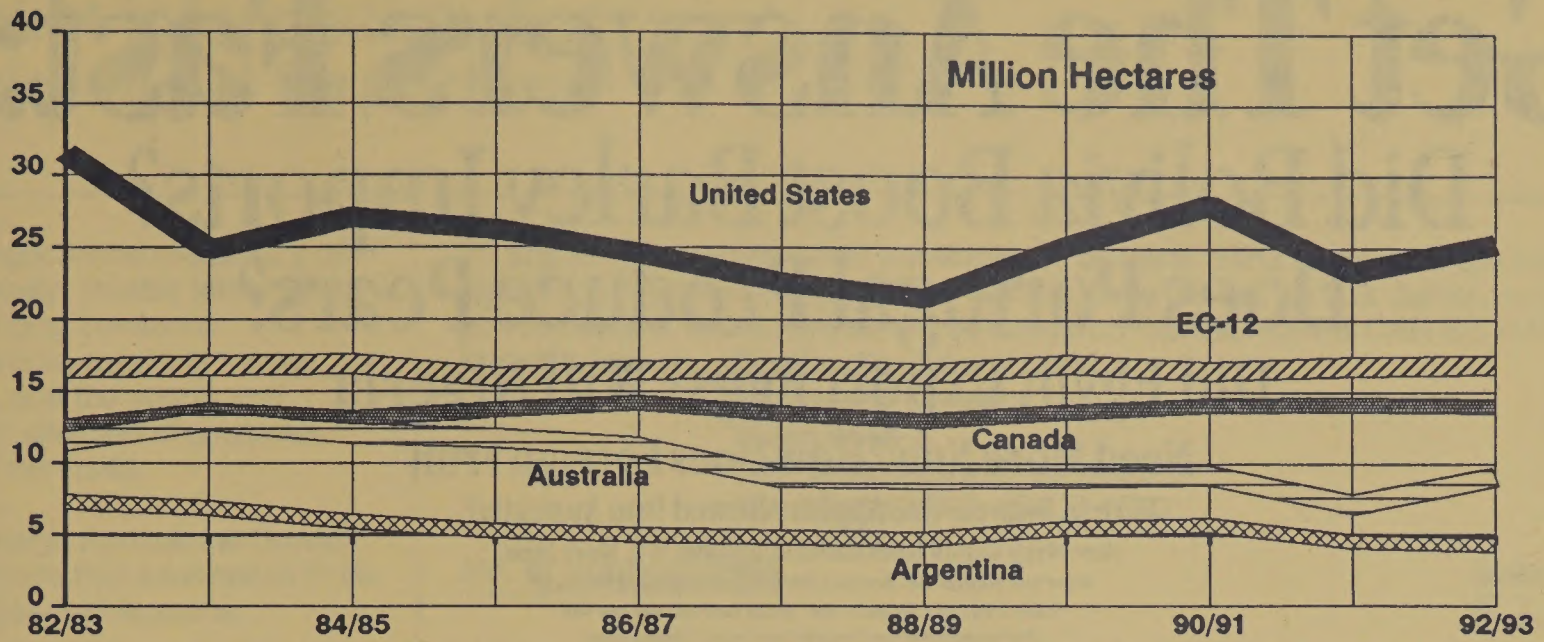
In China, wheat production during 1992/93 is estimated at a record 101.0 million tons, up 5 percent from last year. Winter wheat, which accounts for about 90 percent of total production, achieved record yields despite the dry weather that threatened development throughout the growing season. The August-harvested spring wheat crop is estimated to be larger than last year due to generally favorable weather. In addition, significant area increases in Liaoning and Jilin Provinces and a large increase in yield in Heilongjiang Province supported a higher spring wheat output.

Wheat production during 1992/93 in India is estimated at a record 54.7 million tons, up slightly from last year. The crop, harvested in April 1992, is estimated to have a record yield of 2.35 tons per hectare due to an extended, cool growing season. Rainfed wheat yields improved owing to timely winter storms which brought needed moisture to the key producing states of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. In the irrigated regions, which account for approximately 80 percent of the total wheat area, production was virtually unchanged from last year. Total harvested area is estimated lower than last season as prices favored wheat's competitor -- rapeseed.

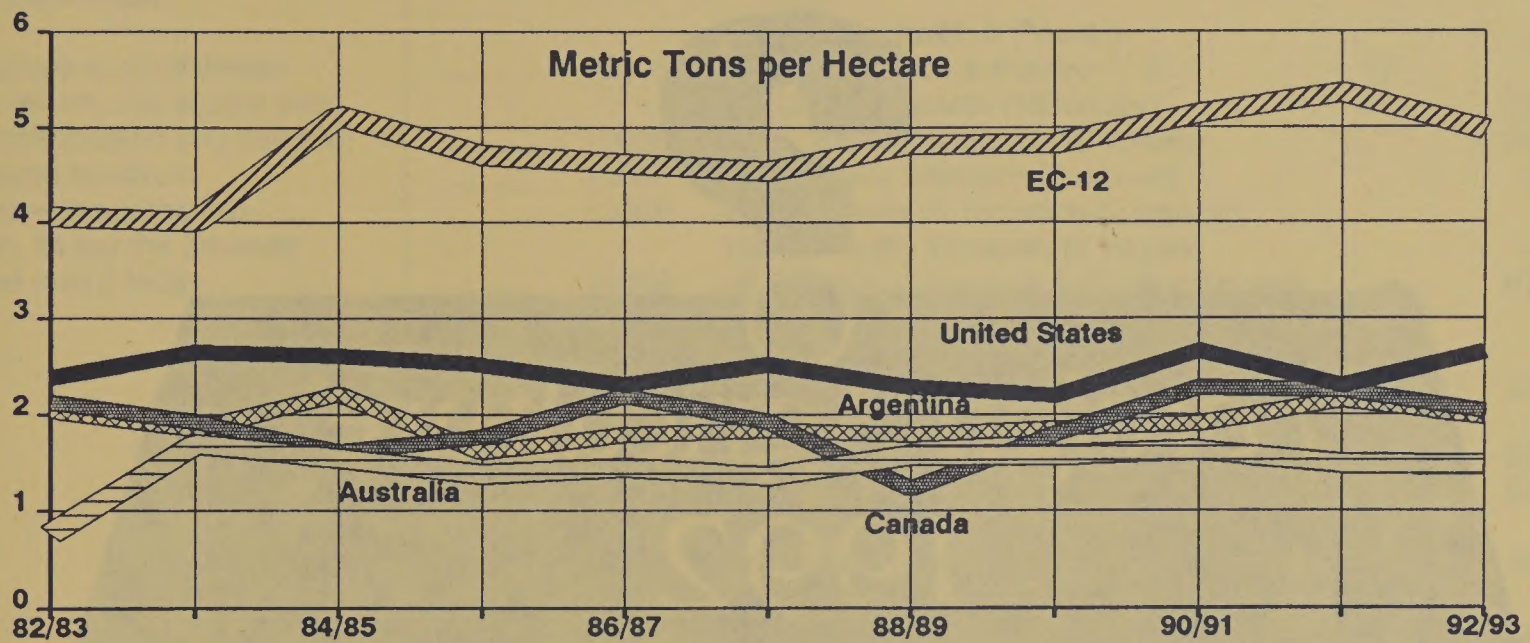
In the Former Soviet Union (FSU-12), wheat production during 1992/93 is estimated at 89.0 million tons, up 23 percent from last year. Winter wheat benefited from expanded plantings and below-average winterkill throughout most of the region. A cool spring delayed spring wheat plantings in parts of Russia and Kazakhstan. Excellent crop conditions throughout the remainder of the growing season in the New Lands boosted spring wheat yields; however, rains in western Siberia hindered harvest operations. Harvest progress reports indicate that estimated yields in Kazakhstan are at a record level.

Timothy Rocke, (202) 720-1572

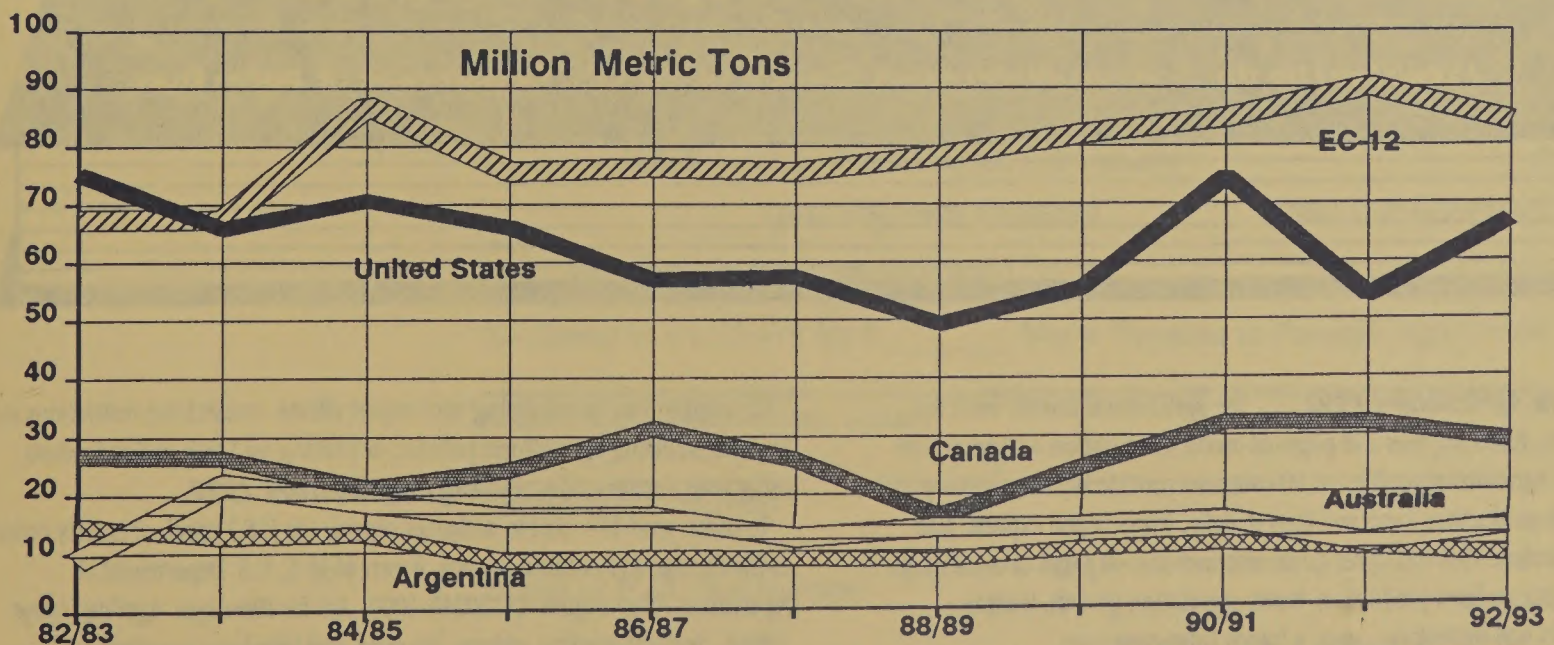
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